

MORE CONFUSION IN THE INVESTIGATION

AFTER THE INSPECTOR LEAVES RUMORS START.

Deputy Sheriff Lydon Asks Judge Lightfoot to Investigate Back Tax Collections.

The departure of State Inspector Henry B. Hines has seemingly only added to the confusion in democratic county official circles. Hundreds of people are wondering what the outcome will be, and it is freely predicted that a way will be found, "for the good of the party," if for nothing else, to whitewash those democrats who cannot get exoneration any other way.

It seems that the gravest of the charges are made by officials and their friends against each other. The public simply hears the reports. The rumors are started by one side and met by counter charges from the other.

A Salty Charge.

The latest feature of the many-sided controversy is a letter from Deputy Sheriff William Lydon asking for an investigation as to money alleged to have been collected as back taxes by the county clerk. He asks that either the State Inspector be requested to make an investigation of the books, or Judge Lightfoot call fiscal court to make the investigation.

Mr. Lydon makes his request as a tax payer, and his letter to Judge Lightfoot is as follows:

Mr. Lydon's Letter.

Paducah, Ky., Mar. 3, 1905.
Hon. R. T. Lightfoot,
Judge McCracken County.

Dear Sir:—
For several days the State Inspector, Hon. H. B. Hines, has been in Paducah, checking up the accounts of the county clerk as to revenue which the clerk has collected by virtue of his office for the state of Kentucky.

I know that the county clerk had collected money for the state which he had not paid over at the time Mr. Hines came here to check him up, but was behind with the state over \$2,500. I have reason to believe that the clerk has settled the amount of the shortage and paid it since the state inspector came here to check up his accounts.

The state inspector has not made any data as to the amount of revenue collected by Mr. Graham as county clerk for McCracken county, or what he has done with it, but I have examined the books of the treasurer of McCracken county and find that Mr. Graham as county clerk has only paid to the treasurer the following amounts on the following dates to wit:

April 9, 1896,	\$ 575.32
October 6, 1896,	263.57
December 17, 1897,	723.64
December 31, 1898,	2,567.63
December 31, 1899,	946.17
December 18, 1900,	749.51
April 1, 1902,	1,044.03

Making a total of\$6,863.87
The books of the county treasurer show that Mr. Graham did not pay a cent to the treasurer as back tax collector in the year 1901, and that he has not paid to the county treasurer as back tax collector or otherwise, a cent from April 1, 1902, to the present time.

I know that he collected a great deal of back taxes belonging to the county in the year 1901, and I also know that he has collected a large amount of back taxes from time to time since his last payment to the county treasurer on April 1, 1902, all of which back taxes collected by said Graham belonging to the county of McCracken since his last payment to the treasurer in April, 1902, he has not yet paid to the treasurer and that he is behind with the county in a large sum.

Mr. Hines is still here, but is going away tonight to return Tuesday, therefore, I request you as county judge of McCracken county to request the governor of Kentucky to instruct Mr. Hines to check up the accounts of Mr. Graham as to revenue which he has collected for the county of McCracken. If you can not secure Mr. Hines to make this examination at once then I request that you immediately call the fiscal court and let the court elect an inspector or commissioner to at once check up Mr. Graham's accounts with the county of McCracken. He is behind with the county several thousand dollars and this matter is of great importance to the tax payers of McCracken county, of whom I am one.

Please let me know at once if you are willing to require an inspection and examination and a full report of

Mr. Graham's account with the county of McCracken.

Respectfully,
WILLIAM LYDON.

The Official Report.

Inspector Hines seems to have told a number of persons a number of things, if what they claim is true. When confronted with it, however, he does not admit that he has told anything. He informed a number of people before he left Paducah, it is asserted, that his official report relative to County Clerk Graham would be published in Sunday's Courier-Journal.

He informed others that his official report could not be made until he had examined the auditor's books, and that it would not be made until Monday.

Still others were informed by him that it might be summer until he made an official report, while some allege that he practically made a report to them before he left Paducah.

Judge Lightfoot's Reply.

Judge Lightfoot, upon receipt of Mr. Lydon's letter, replied as follows:

Paducah, Ky., Mar. 3, 1905.
Mr. W. E. Lydon,
Paducah, Ky.

Dear Sir:—
Your communication which you have just handed me has been carefully noted and in reply to your request will say that I shall make a demand upon Mr. Chas. E. Graham, the county clerk, at your instance and request for all books and papers pertaining to his office that may be of service in an examination touching upon the question as to whether or not there is anything due this county.

I shall begin this investigation at once. I shall take precisely the same steps toward Mr. Graham that I did with reference to Mr. L. D. Potter, the sheriff, and I shall prosecute the inquiry with the same energy that I did in the case of the sheriff.

If Mr. Graham should in any manner refuse to turn over the books which I shall demand, I shall place the matter, as I did in the case of Mr. Potter, in the hands of the state. Though always a painful duty, I desire to state to you that whenever a charge is preferred against any officer by a reputable citizen, I shall make an investigation of any officer's books without fear and without favoritism.

Yours very respectfully,
R. T. LIGHTFOOT, C. J.

Writes to Clerk Graham.

He then wrote the following letter to County Clerk Charles Graham:

Paducah, Ky., Mar. 3, 1905.
Mr. Charles E. Graham,
Paducah, Ky.

Dear Sir:—
Charges have been filed before me by Mr. W. E. Lydon, deputy sheriff, against your office of such a nature that I shall request you to turn over to me and have subject to my inspection at all times and in fact to have in my possession, all books pertaining to any revenue that might be due the county from the time you entered office.

I request also that you give me such assistance as you and your deputies can to enable me to make this investigation.

Yours very respectfully,
(Signed.) R. T. LIGHTFOOT,
County Judge.

Clerk Graham's Reply.

Clerk Graham replied as follows: Paducah, Ky., March 4, 1905.
Hon. R. T. Lightfoot, Judge of the McCracken County Court.

Dear Sir:—
I have just received your letter in which Will Lydon has preferred charges against me as county clerk. In answer to your letter I will say that I will cheerfully and willingly turn over to you all books and papers, either public or private, that are connected with my official capacity, relative to any revenue due the county, and I will give any and all assistance within my power to aid you or your representative in any investigation. There is nothing to hide or conceal in my office and you shall have full and free possession of all books connected with this matter.

I wish to say to you further that I have at all times money due the county of McCracken and Commonwealth of Kentucky by reason of my official position, for which I have executed good and sufficient bond. I am ready and willing to pay over every cent that I may owe the county, and I am perfectly willing to submit the matter to anyone you may select, and I will not conceal or hide any books or papers of mine, nor will I take away any book after I have turned the mover to you, as has been done by the employer of Will Lydon, who makes complaint to you against me.

Very respectfully,
(Signed) CHAS. E. GRAHAM,
Clerk McCracken County Court.

Nothing worries a proud woman like the pride of some other woman.

INSPECTOR LEAVES FOR FRANKFORT

CAN MAKE NO REPORT WITHOUT LOOKING AT AUDITOR'S BOOKS.

Says He Authorized No Statement About Anyone's Office—To Report On Clerk Graham.

State Inspector Henry B. Hines, who was here investigating county books, left at noon today for Frankfort, Ky., to compare his notes with books in the auditor's office, and on Monday will file his written report with Governor Beckham.

He stated this morning that while he was working on both sets of books, those of County Clerk Graham and Sheriff Lee Potter, he would report separately and would first take up the county clerk's office. He has finished supervising the books in this office but will have to go to Frankfort to look over the auditor's books before he can make out his report. He stated that he had a general idea of the reports in the auditor's books, but not enough to base a final report on. As to giving out statements he said this was impossible and the public would have to wait for the report.

A report was in circulation today that Judge Charles Emery had given out a statement that Inspector Hines informed him that County Clerk Graham's books were all right, and he didn't care if the fact were known. It was understood that Judge Emery had given this out as an interview, and a Sun reporter was sent to find him.

He was found at the I. C. passenger depot, and told the reporter that Inspector Hines had made the statement that Clerk Graham's books were all right in every way, and that he, Inspector Hines, said he didn't care if it were given out.

Judge Emery did not know that Mr. Hines was at the train waiting to return to Frankfort, and was asked to accompany the reporter to Inspector Hines, and see about it.

Inspector Hines was asked in the presence of Judge Emery if he had made any such statement, or authorized it, and he declared emphatically that he had not. He said that he did not say the books were not all right in every way, but that he did say he had given out nothing, and intended to give out nothing in advance of his report, and that any statement purporting to come from him was entirely unauthorized, and that he had nothing to say because he was not allowed to have anything to say. "I am an inspector employed by the state," he explained, "and have first to make my report to my employer. This I cannot do until I have made a comparison with the auditor's books at Frankfort. When I have made my report the authorities can give it out if they desire."

It is thus seen that Judge Emery says one thing and Mr. Hines says another, and what the facts are seems to be in doubt.

From reports there is all kinds of misrepresentation going on and it seems impossible to get at the bottom of anything. The principals are now saying less than anyone else. Their friends and opponents seem to be doing most of the talking.

Affairs instead of clearing up seem to become more foggy. No one seems to understand exactly where he "is at." The reports are so conflicting, and it is so impossible to ascertain anything authentic, that the general public is becoming disgusted.

The work Inspector Hines will have to do in the sheriff's case will require about 12 days more he estimates and he will return from Frankfort next week to complete the work.

He stated in regard to the books in Circuit Clerk Hobson's office that he might glance over them but would not spend much time in that office which he inspected shortly before the death of Col. Hobson.

County Judge R. T. Lightfoot has in preparation a list of sixty or seventy, possibly more, settlements, which he has made without a cent of cost to anyone. Judge Lightfoot says that since the effort has been made for political purposes to make it appear that he has attempted to impose on "the widows and orphans" by collecting exorbitant fees, he is determined to prove the opposite. He has prepared a list and will have it printed and sent into every home in the county, showing nearly a hundred settlement cases of deserving people in which he made no charge whatever. Some of these are cases he says in which his opponent, Col. Potter, has been claiming illegal fees were charged.

MRS. CHADWICK'S TRIAL.

Many Prominent Men to Be Witnesses—Andrew Carnegie on the Scene to Testify.

Cleveland, O., March 6.—Mrs. Cassie L. Chadwick was arraigned for trial this morning before Judge Taylor, in the U. S. district court. The charge against her is violation of the National Banking law, and having entered into a conspiracy with President Beckwith and Cashier Spear, of the Citizens' National bank, of Oberline, whereby she obtained money on worthless checks. There are eighteen counts in the indictments. Mrs. Chadwick arrived in court room early, well dressed and appeared to be most unconcerned person present. Andrew Carnegie, who will be a witness, was also on hand early. It was the first time he had seen Mrs. Chadwick and he gazed at her earnestly.

Both sides announced ready for trial and the work of selecting the jury has commenced.

The trial will probably last ten days or more, as a stubborn defense will be put up. Many distinguished men have been summoned to appear as witnesses, among them leading bankers of a dozen cities. Secretary Shaw is among the number that will probably send a representative.

Mr. Carnegie came in at 7 o'clock yesterday evening on his private car. He was met at the train and will be entertained while in the city by Sylvester Everett, the financier, who is an old-time friend of the ironmaster. Mr. Carnegie had a conference with District Attorney Sullivan regarding his part in the Chadwick case. He will probably have to stay in Cleveland till Wednesday, as it will take one or two days to secure a jury. The court officials are preparing for a big throng, but only those who can get seats will be allowed in the building at any time.

Nathan Looser, trustee in bankruptcy for Mrs. Chadwick, yesterday filed in the United States district court an inventory and appraisal of the real estate and personal property of Cassie L. Chadwick, situated at the homestead, 1824 Euclid avenue. It covers everything from the mammoth pipe organ, which cost \$8,000, and is valued in the appraisal at \$2,000, down to the small article. The total valuation of personal property is \$31,125. The real estate is appraised at \$41,190.

The personal property will be sold the latter part of next week. The trustee will receive bids therefor in bulk, and if satisfactory price may be obtained in that way the court will order a sale. Otherwise the goods will be sold by auction.

The jury was completed about noon and court adjourned until 2 o'clock. The jurors are all farmers but one, who is a real estate agent.

Paducah Carnival Week.

It was settled this morning when the Paducah spring carnival is to be. A telegram from Mr. Ira Troupe, representing the Mundy company, stated that the carnival would be held here the week of May 15 little over two months from now.

Mr. Troupe, who had been expected for a week, followed his telegram and arrived at 1:30 this afternoon over the N. C. and St. L. from Chattanooga, Tenn., and will meet the Carnival Association this afternoon at the headquarters, 129 1-2 South Third street, over the shop of G. R. Davis & Co.

The headquarters have been established at the latter place this year, as last, and were this afternoon thrown open, and will be open every day hereafter.

All details in connection with the carnival will doubtless be agreed on this afternoon, and a promoter sent here as soon as possible, to assist in the work of preparation. Now that the date has been decided on, the association is free to go to work with the intention of making it one of the greatest carnivals ever given in Paducah.

Marriage in Trigg.

Cadiz, Ky., Mar. 3.—Mr. Charles M. Wallace and Miss Lena Luton were married at the home of the bride's father, Mr. D. C. Luton, near Cumberland church, between the rivers. Mr. Wallace is a son of the late A. R. Wallace. He formerly lived in this county, but went west about a year ago and located near Seattle, Washington, where he is engaged in farming, and returned to Kentucky on the 14th of February to claim as his bride the girl he had wooed and won before leaving to seek his fortune in the west. His bride is the beautiful and accomplished daughter of Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Luton. They left for Washington State, where they will make their future home.

Chief of Police James Collins said today that he would decide tomorrow whether or not to make the race for sheriff. He is being urged by many to enter the race, but declines to say today what he will do.

FIRST OF ITS KIND.

Important Suit Brought Against the I. C. at Louisville.

Louisville, Ky., Mar. 3.—A suit involving real estate valued at about \$150,000 was filed by attorneys for the Louisville School Board against the Illinois Central and Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans Railroad companies. The action is based on a section of the Kentucky constitution, which provides:

"No corporation shall engage in business other than that expressly authorized by its charter or the law under which it may have been or hereafter may be organized, nor shall it hold any real estate except such as may be proper and necessary for carrying on its legitimate business for a longer period than five years under penalty of escheat."

Under this section it is claimed that all real estate owned by the defendants near the river between Brook and Fourteenth street, including part of the site of the Horse Show buildings, has escheated to the commonwealth by reason of having been held more than five years without being used for railroad purposes and that it is not necessary for such purpose.

The property was originally acquired by the Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans Railroad company for a period of ninety-nine years. Portions of it have been rented and subleased by the latter company. The suit is in the nature of a test.

NO TOBACCO.

Supply Running Short and Imperial Shuts Down.

The loose tobacco supply in local factories has been about exhausted and the factory of the Imperial Tobacco company, at Fifth and Clay streets, has had to shut down until the farmers can bring the weed to the city and deliver it. The concern has bought much tobacco, and is awaiting its arrival to prize it for shipment. The shut-down is only for a day or two.

Tomorrow the regular public sales, suspended several months ago, will be resumed.

Accidental Discharge.

Nortonville, Ky., March 7.—Claude Laffoon, a merchant of Daniel Boone, four miles west of here, died as the result of the accidental discharge of a pistol. Laffoon was starting a fire in a stove and was in a stooping posture, when the pistol, which was a Colt's automatic, slipped from his coat pocket, striking the floor and discharging. The bullet passed entirely through Laffoon's body, striking the right lung in its course. Laffoon was a married man about thirty years of age, and besides a widow leaves one child.

Run Over By a Train.

Hopkinsville, Ky., March 7.—A. S. Bagby, a soldier, lately from the Philippines, aged 32, was crossing the railroad track when he fell and was run over by a train, both legs being fearfully crushed. One had to be amputated. Little hope is entertained of his recovery.

Somerset, Ky., March 7.—Jailer Hines shot and killed Grant Ingram in jail here last night.

Ingram was reasonably sure of conviction for highway robbery, which would carry a life imprisonment sentence as he had served two terms in the penitentiary.

He made three attempts to escape yesterday, the last resulting in his death.

Marion's Waterworks.

Marion, Ky., March 3.—James E. Chittenden, secretary of the Commercial club is in receipt of the preliminary report on the proposed waterworks system for Marion, which was prepared by Granberry Jackson, of Vanderbilt University, Nashville. The report is lengthy and deals with all proposed methods of securing a sufficient supply of water for Marion, pointing out the most feasible. The report will be submitted to the club and the city council for further action.

Lives With Broken Back.

Louisville, Ky., March 3.—H. L. Smith, a coal miner of Bertha, Ky., was sent to his home from the University Hospital after a month's treatment for a broken back. Smith's life has been saved, and there is a chance that he will recover the partial use of his lower limbs, which are paralyzed.

Scotsville, Ky., March 3.—Miss Myrtle Franklin of near Maynard, this county, was burned while assisting her father to burn a plant bed. Her clothing was burned almost entirely off, and she received injuries from the effect of which she will die. She is about 22 years old and a daughter of Mr. Willie Franklin, a very prosperous farmer.

THE NEW ADMINISTRATION.

It is with a feeling of reverence and pride that the people of the United States today greet their president, Theodore Roosevelt, a man who first became the nation's executive through the tragic death of the beloved William McKinley, and who so won his way into the hearts of the people, that when they had a chance themselves to speak they elected him to this great office by the greatest plurality in the country's history.

Today's events at Washington are the culmination of one of the most remarkable records ever made by a president. No man ever took the oath as president of the United States who was the choice of so many people as Theodore Roosevelt. A man whose public life has been as stainless, fearless, commendable and replete with success as his private life has been an example of all that is pure, unselfish and good, he stands today the ideal of American manhood, young, courageous and conscientious, possessing the ability to practice the principles he advocates, and the intrepidity and purpose to see that every man gets "a square deal."

It would be impossible to enumerate the many things Theodore Roosevelt has accomplished as a public man, and useless to attempt to show the widespread effect his honest, vigorous, straight-from-the-shoulder policies have had on the people of the United States; but as a proof that both have been great, we have only to point to that magnificent, colossal victory last November, when millions trooped to the polls to attest the great verdict of the American people.

His three years as president have been eventful ones. He has proven his fitness for the highest office in the country's gift in many ways, and the next four years of his residence in the White House will be fraught with the great attainments of a great man, backed by the greatest nation on earth.

President Roosevelt is president of the whole people, and he will give us four years of prosperous, wholesome progress. He will do the best that can be done to bring success and happiness to all, and wants the help and good-will of every loyal citizen in his work. He will labor for the good of the people as a nation, and will not doubt accomplish great things, but every man as an individual citizen should do his utmost to help, and thus aid in securing individual prosperity and happiness for himself and fellow man, as the president works for that of the nation.

In welcoming the new administration of President Roosevelt, it is with the profound hope and belief that it will be a credit to him and a monument in his country's history.

Had Been Murdered.

Owingsville, Ky., March 3.—The body of Lewis Mays was found in a swamp with his head crushed and a rope tied around his neck. He disappeared last September.

Deaths Near Murray.

Murray, Ky., Mar. 3.—Mr. Neal Robertson died at the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. Jake Taylor.

Mrs. Lucy Trevathan, wife of Elmus Trevathan, and daughter of Dr. J. M. J. Manning, of Almo, died of brain trouble. She was about 28 years old.

Eld. M. L. White, of the Kirksey, vicinity is dead. He leaves a wife and two children. Six weeks ago he cut his foot and this with complications was the cause of his death.

Madisonville, Ky., Mar. 3.—The desire for a newspaper by the republicans of Hopkins county is to be realized at last, as Editor McDonald, of the Hopkinsville Messenger, has been in the city several days this week, and it is stated that he will move his plant from Hopkinsville to Madisonville at once. He says he will issue an up-to-date weekly paper.

Louisville, Ky., Mar. 6.—The committee in charge of the arrangements for President Roosevelt's visit has received word that the president will be here March 28. He will arrive at 9 o'clock in the morning. It is not known how long he will remain, but it is planned to have him make a public address. The president's escort in Louisville will consist of forty mounted army officers.

Columbus, Ky., Mar. 6.—The legislative convention held here Saturday afternoon was a victory for the Jo Blackburn faction, and Col. Mott Ayers and the state administration were downed. The resolutions adopted endorsed Blackburn and condemn the state administration. Joseph Jackson, of Clinton, was nominated as the democratic candidate for representative from Fulton and Hickman counties.

A woman's idea of economy is to buy a lot of things she has no use for because they are cheap.

NEWS OF THE RIVERS.

Capt. W. R. Massie will leave this morning for Paducah to bring the Bald Eagle to St. Louis. The boat will leave Friday for Alton and Saturday for the Illinois river landings. —Globe-Democrat.

Capt. J. E. McCullough has returned from Paducah, to which point he took the steamer Chester. He brought a full report of the channel for St. Louis harbor, masters and pilots. —Globe-Democrat.

The Lee Line boats begin their trips in the Memphis trade this week. The Rees Lee is the first boat of the line to leave for Memphis.

Mr. Chris Bannon, an old-time mate on the river, died Sunday. He had not been on the river for many years.

The Lee Line boats, Rees Lee and Peters Lee, will resume their places in the Memphis and Vicksburg trade, beginning next Friday. The first boat out will be the Rees Lee.

Capt. Charles Menges, master of the Cincinnati harbor of the combine will send all of his wrecked barges to Pittsburg for repairs. Nearly all of the 300 or more runaways and some that did not get way will need repairs. Cloudy and colder.

Navigation is resumed at St. Louis. No coal goes south until there is a rise.

The Wabash rose seven feet Saturday at Terre Haute and came to a stand.

The Madison and Milton ferryboat Trimble will be launched from the ways at Madison in a few days.

The little Ray is due down bound for New Orleans.

Work is fully resumed at Howard's shipyard.

The Sprague will remain at Louisville until there is a rise big enough to let her go south with a big tow of coal.

The Louisville and Evansville Packet Company has chartered their new sidewheel steamer Morning Star to the Memphis and Arkansas River Packet Company at Memphis to run in the Memphis and Vicksburg trade in place of the Delta, recently burned at Harwood's Island.

The Pittsburg Gazette says: "At present there are big gorges in the Ohio river at Wheeling Island and Fowhattan. Below these points the Ohio is clear and navigation could be resumed at once but for these two barriers. There is no telling when they will get away. It will take a heavy rise in the Ohio to break them. It may come next week or it may be a month off. Rivermen have ceased to speculate on the records of past years. This was a year in which all records have been wiped out and new ones started."

This year has probably been the worst in the history of navigation on the local rivers. Low water and ice have contributed to give the navigators the longest idleness they have suffered for many years.

The gauge today is 21.1, a fall of three-tenths since yesterday. The river has considerable drift and ice, but not enough to endanger any of the boats.

River reports today indicate that the rain area is the largest known in many years, extending from Canada to the gulf and from the Rockies to the Atlantic. The result will be considerable water, especially from the Cumberland and Tennessee rivers.

The Sycamore, belonging to the Nashville Powder and Magazine Co., arrived last evening to go on the docks for repairs. There are many barges to be repaired on the docks when this day is finished.

The Dick Fowler left at 8 a. m. for Cairo with a good trip.

The Clyde came in last night with a cracked cylinder, and the Tennessee was placed in readiness today to go out into Tennessee river this evening in her place.

The Argand is preparing to leave with Price's show boats for Pittsburg to begin her trip down the Ohio, which usually lasts several months. The boats have been in the ice harbor here during the winter.

Mr. H. E. Congrove, of Thebes, Ill., is here looking after repairs on the C. & E. I. transfer boat, Pearson.

The Castalia left today for Nashville with Capt. J. B. Lord, president of the Ayer-Lord Tie company, and a party of several prominent Chicago men. They will be absent several days on a tour of inspection. The Castalia is in fine shape for the trip, Capt. Baker fitting her up like a palace.

Capt. Harry Leyhe and wife, of St. Louis, are in the city. Capt. Leyhe is looking well and his many friends were pleased to see him. The big Leyhe fleet, which spends the winter here, is preparing to leave for St. Louis, a part of it having already left.

The Mary N will be left off the ways tomorrow and the Chester pulled out for repairs. This will be good news for a number of St. Louis river men, who are taking an enforced rest

The Nation's Greatest Man Takes Oath As President.

PROGRAM.

10:45 a. m. President leaves White house for the Capitol.

11:55 a. m. President enters senate chamber.

12 Noon. President pro tem. of senate administers oath of office to Vice President-elect Fairbanks, who delivers his inaugural address.

12:30 p. m. Entire assemblage proceeds to stand at east front of the Capitol, where President Roosevelt takes oath of office and delivers his inaugural address.

2 p. m. President returns to White House. Grand parade follows.

7:30 p. m. Illumination of city and display of fireworks.

9 p. m. Inaugural Ball, opened by President and Mrs. Roosevelt.

Washington, D. C., March 4.—Theodore Roosevelt was today transformed from president by chance into president by choice; from president through an assassin's bullet into president through the ballots of the people.

Under the shadow of the gray-domed capitol, gazing into the placid marble features of Greenough's statue of the first president, the 26th president of the United States swore faithfully to execute the laws and to preserve, protect and defend the constitution.

Once before he had taken this solemn obligation; then, at the death-bed of his martyred predecessor, surrounded by a small company of tear-dimmed friends and counsellors; today, in the presence of a cheering host of fifty thousand people. Then he had ridden many lonely miles over storm-swept mountain roads to reach the tragic scene of his elevation; today he was escorted along the nation's grandest avenue from the White House to the home of congress between two densely packed lines of his countrymen gathered from every quarter to cheer him and wish him Godspeed in the coming four years. Then he had said with choking voice "It shall be my aim to continue absolutely unbroken the policies of President McKinley for the peace, prosperity, and honor of our beloved country." Today he left it for his fellow citizens, who had honored him with a greater majesty than ever before given, to judge whether or not he had redeemed that pledge.

When he entered the White House the youngest president in his country's history, besides the vast responsibilities of his office, he received as a heritage McKinley's dearest ambition to become more and more with the years the president of all the people. Today there were represented in the throngs that had journeyed hither to greet President Roosevelt men from the north, south, east, and west, and from distant islands of the seas; from the Philippines, from Porto Rico, from Hawaii—from every land where floats the emblem of the republic. In the great parade there rode governors of states, both north and south, Filipinos, who had fought under the flag of Aguinaldo today carried the arms of Uncle Sam and stepped proudly beneath the Stars and Stripes. Blanketed Indians from the virile plains vied with silk-hatted gentry from the effete East in sounding the praise of this cowboy-author-soldier-statesman. The president's old rancher friends, with lariats and chaparajos and wily bronchos, made strange contrast to the stiff-backed, pouter-chested young men from the national military schools. Rough Riders from San Juan Hill, volunteers from Santiago, jackies from Manila bay shared the plaudits of the multitude with modest every-day soldiers, for whom the title Regular is distinction quite enough. Political clubs from East and West, militiamen from North and South, blue-clad veterans of the sixties, heroes of the Spanish-American war, miners from Pennsylvania, the entire legislature of the state of Tennessee, the president's neighbors from Oyster Bay—all contributed to the national character of the splendid pageant. Who shall say that for today at least Theodore Roosevelt

manner, was quickly recognized and evoked salvos of applause.

Secretary Hay and the other members of the cabinet were ushered to their chairs, and at their heels came Admiral Dewey and Lieutenant-General Chaffee. Dewey is still popular with the American people. Billows of cheers greeted him, and the hero of Manila bay showed that he was pleased.

The governors of states and territories and the other invited guests followed in indiscriminate fashion, and in a short time all was in readiness for the coming of the chief executive.

President Roosevelt advanced from the door of the capitol, arm in arm with Chief Justice Fuller. Instantly, from all parts of the eight acres of humanity, arose a prolonged, tumultuous shout. At a distance it might have been mistaken for a chorus of colossal fog-horns; close by it filled and deafened the ears. Behind the president and his white-haired companion came James H. McKeeney, clerk of the supreme court, bearing a ponderous Bible. When the demonstration ceased, Chief Justice Fuller his snowy locks falling to his shoulders, in feeble tones pronounced the oath. President Roosevelt's voice was easily audible at some distance when he repeated the formal declaration prescribed in article II of the constitution: "I do solemnly swear that I will faithfully execute the office of president of the United States, and will to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the constitution of the United States."

A second later he bowed and pressed his lips upon the open pages of Holy Writ. Again erect, he faced the people, and for an instant perfect silence held. A signal had been flashed from the dome of the capitol to the navy yard, whence came the boom of a ten-inch gun, first of 21, fired in honor of the newly inaugurated chief executive. The tension was broken, and a roar of cheers resounded far and wide across the plaza. In fruitless competition there was heard by a few the strains of "The Star Spangled Banner" from Professor Foster's big chorus. On the outskirts of the crowd bands were playing; cannon in the Virginia forts across the river and batteries in the city were joining the big guns of the monitor "Puritan" in the salute to the president. For many minutes the jangle of sounds continued before the president could find a chance to begin his inaugural address.

President Roosevelt said: My Fellow Citizens:

No people on earth have more cause to be thankful than ours, and this is said reverently, in no spirit of boastfulness in our own strength, but with gratitude to the Giver of Good who has blessed us with the conditions which have enabled us to achieve so large a measure of well-being and of happiness. To us as a people is has been granted to lay the foundations of our national life in a new continent. We are the heirs of the ages, and yet we have had to pay few of the penalties which in old countries are exacted by the dead hand of a bygone civilization. We have not been obliged to fight for our existence against any alien race; and yet our life has called for the vigor and effort without which the manlier and harder virtues wither away. Under such conditions it would be our own fault if we failed; and the success which we have had in the past, the success which we confidently believe the future will bring should cause in us no feeling of vainglory, but rather a deep and abiding realization of all which life has offered us; a full acknowledgment of the responsibility which is ours; and a fixed determination to show that under a free government a mighty people can thrive best, alike as regards the things of the body and the things of the soul.

Much has been given to us, and much will rightfully be expected from us. We have duties to others and duties to ourselves; and we can shirk neither. We have become a great nation, forced by the fact of its greatness into relations with the other nations of the earth; and we must behave as becomens a people with such responsibilities. Toward all other nations, large and small, our attitude must be one of cordial and sincere friendship. We must show not only in our words but in our deeds that we are earnestly desirous of securing their good will by acting toward them in a spirit of just and generous recognition of all their rights. But justice and generosity in a nation, as in an individual, count most when shown not by the weak but by the strong. While ever careful to refrain from wrongs of others, we must be no less insistent that we are not wronged ourselves. We wish peace; but we wish the peace of justice, the peace of righteousness. We wish it because we think it is right and not because we are afraid. No weak nation that acts manfully and justly should ever have cause to fear us, and no

strong power should ever be able to single us out as a subject for insolent aggression.

Our relations with the other powers of the world are important; but still more important are our relations among ourselves. Such growth in wealth, in population, and in power as this nation has seen during the century and a quarter of its national life is inevitably accompanied by a like growth in problems which are ever before every nation that rises to greatness. Power invariably means both responsibility and danger. Our forefathers faced certain perils which we have outgrown. We now face other perils the very existence of which it was impossible that they should foresee. Modern life is both complex and intense, and the tremendous changes wrought by the extraordinary industrial development of the last half century are felt in every fiber of our social and political being. Never before have men tried so vast and formidable an experiment as that of administering the affairs of a continent under the forms of a democratic republic. The conditions which have told for our marvelous material well-being, which have developed to a very high degree our energy, self-reliance, and individual initiative, have also brought the care and anxiety inseparable from the accumulation of great wealth in industrial centers. Upon the success of our experiment much depends; not only as regards our own welfare, but as regards the welfare of mankind. If we fail, the cause of free self-government throughout the world will rock to its foundations; and therefore our responsibility is heavy, to ourselves, to the world as it is today, and to the generations yet unborn. There is no good reason why we should fear the future, but there is every reason why we should face it seriously, neither hiding from ourselves the gravity of the problems before us nor fearing to approach these problems with the unbending, unflinching purpose to solve them aright.

Yet, after all, though the problems are new, though the task set before us differ from the tasks set before our fathers who founded and preserved this republic, the spirit in which these tasks must be undertaken and these problems faced, if our duty is to be well done, remains essentially unchanged. We know that self-government is difficult. We know that no people needs such high traits of character as that people which seeks to govern its affairs aright through the freely expressed will of the freemen who compose it. But we have faith that we shall not prove false to the memories of the men of the mighty past. They did their work, they left us the splendid heritage we now enjoy. We in our turn have an assured confidence that we shall be able to leave this heritage unwasted and enlarged to our children and our children's children. To do so we must show, not merely in great crises, but in the everyday affairs of life, the qualities of practical intelligence, of courage, of hardihood and endurance, and above all the power of devotion to a lofty ideal, which made great the men who founded this republic in the days of Washington, which made great the men who preserved this republic in the days of Abraham Lincoln.

The conclusion of the address was the signal for another ovation, during which Mr. Roosevelt shook hands with most of the notables who pressed about the tribune. Then he was escorted back to the rotunda of the capitol and thence to the executive chamber, where he held a brief reception before leaving for the White House.

Today's closing business was of insufficient importance to seriously engage the attention of the spectators, the heavy business of this congress already having been concluded for better or worse.

At noon Senator Frye, president pro tem, hammered the marble desk, and announced in set formula that the senate of the Fifty-eighth congress was adjourned sine die; then he immediately called the extraordinary session of the senate of the Fifty-ninth congress to order.

Mr. Fairbanks was forthwith ushered into the chamber, the senate members of the inaugural committee acting as his escort. He proceeded to the rostrum, where Senator Frye administered the usual oath. The new vice president's first official act was to call upon the senate chaplain, the Rev. Edward Everett Hale, to pray.

Mr. Fairbanks then delivered his inaugural address, and, at its conclusion, he instructed the secretary to read the president's proclamation convening the extraordinary session of the senate. Next the new senators were called to the secretary's desk and took the oath. This somewhat tedious business finished, the vice president announced:

"The sergeant-at-arms will execute the order for the inauguration ceremonies."

President Roosevelt was then es-

corted back to the executive chamber, adjoining the marble room, preparatory to going to the east portico, himself to take the oath of office. The other distinguished visitors filed out of the chamber in the order of official precedence, and went to the seats assigned them for the presidential ceremony.

Parade.

With standards waving, guidons whipping in the breeze, and regimental colors, flaunting, infantry, cavalry and artillery tramped, pranced, and rumbled this afternoon through historic Pennsylvania avenue.

There are 200,000 visitors in Washington today. With the resident population, the parade was seen by nearly half a million people.

Experienced observers say that the procession beats all its predecessors, even that of McKinley's second inauguration. Not since the review of the Federal army after the Civil war has the avenue seen so many and such variety of soldiers.

BETTER COUNTY ROADS.

The condition of the roads in McCracken county at present has again called attention to the importance of good roads. Not only do the almost impassable roads keep many farmers at home who desire to come to town, and who should come to town to transact business, but bad roads also prevent the county from getting rural routes that would prove bonus to any section, and place even the most isolated localities in close touch with the city and civilization. Bad roads may be the cause of McCracken county losing a rural route inspected last week. The Owensboro Inquirer says of good roads:

"There is a persistent cry for government aid in the building of good roads, and an effort in that direction has been made in the introduction of the Brownlow bill and similar measures in congress. There is no question but that the government has the same right to build roads as to improve interior water ways, a matter which was threshed out eighty years ago in the discussion of 'internal improvements,' but the right is not the question. The government now has calls for all the money that can be raised under present systems of taxation and the bonded debt is about as heavy as can well be borne. Good roads must be built, but they should be built by the communities direct to be benefited. It is true that the good of good roads would reflect itself on people who never use a road and in fact never see a road, but the benefit would be so remote and so indirect that it would not be fair to charge them with the improvement. Again, governmental aid means that the money would have to be distributed among the states, and in this distribution it would most likely occur that the states getting the most of it would have the least use for it, and vice versa. It is true that the Brownlow bill, which is the best measure that has been worked out, provides the money shall be distributed to the states only in proportion to the amount they raise and distribute themselves. This is the Rockefeller plan of giving money to the schools he helps. He fixes a large sum which they must raise, when he will contribute a like sum. The school strains its gizzard out to raise the money, and Rockefeller comes down with his share and gets all the credit.

"Let us have good roads. Let Kentucky save some of the money which she wastes and let the counties save some of the money they

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L. O. SCHAEFER, T. P. A., Cotton Belt Route, Cincinnati, O.

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waste and let the people of Daviess county especially vote bonds for building roads, \$500,000 worth of them, and build the roads they want. The gods help those who help themselves."

The merchants of Owensboro put up with apparently discriminating and unjust freight rates for a good many years until they decided to hold an investigation. Finally they put the matter in the hands of the state railroad commission, and the railroad commission has been holding sessions at Owensboro hearing both sides. The merchants and others testified to the rates, and the difference in rates, and the railroad was well represented by men to explain why there was a difference. Very often the shippers do not begin to understand why rates are what they are, and if these investigations satisfy them as to the fairness and justice of the railroad rates, it will have done a great good, even if there is accomplished nothing in the way of a change in the rates. Something of the kind should be taken up by the Commercial club of Paducah.

The freight rates here are not altogether satisfactory, and although there may be a good reason that rates are as they are, this reason is not understood by shippers and merchants who receive goods, and until it is understood, there will be more or less complaint. Paducah should do as Owensboro has done and at least find out the whys and wherefores of an apparently unjust difference in rates to and from Paducah, and other places.

A FAIR PROPOSITION.

Fiscal court is to be asked to contribute \$1,200 a year towards the maintenance of the Commercial club, and there is every reason the magistrates should give the request careful consideration. This \$1,200 if secured, is to be put to good use. It will not be wasted, but will be spent solely to further the interests of Paducah and McCracken county. Moreover, most of it will come from the residents of Paducah proper. About eight million dollars worth of the property assessed by the county for taxes is in the city of Paducah, and the taxes paid on it are paid by the

citizens of Paducah. This would leave for the residents of the county to pay, only a small proportion of the \$1,200.

Another thing is that the county makes no exemptions as an inducement to a manufactory to locate in it, while a city does. When a new factory locates the city gets no taxes on it for five years, but the county gets its full quota.

The Commercial club has just added a new feature. It has appointed a committee on agriculture, whose duty it will be to get as many farmers as possible to come here and locate in the county.

The location of more farmers will not only mean a larger population, and greater prosperity, but will likewise mean more taxes collected, and a consequent reduction of the tax rate, making it lighter on all.

This \$1,200 that fiscal court will be asked to donate, however, will nearly all come from the residents of the city, and the request of the Commercial club is certainly a fair, reasonable one, and is entitled to courteous consideration.

Smithland is becoming wider awake every day. She wants a commercial club, a railroad, a railway line and many other things. It is to be hoped the good people will get them, as they seem to be thoroughly in earnest. The Smithland Democrat says: "Why can't the enterprising citizens of Smithland organize a commercial club to boom the town and try to secure some, at least, of the many things that we need, among which could be mentioned a flour mill, a cannery factory, a steam laundry, an ice plant, water works, electric lights, and last but not least an electric car line from Paducah to Marion, via Smithland. The town will never grow and amount to anything unless we do something to make it grow. There should be something here to give people employment, and to induce people to locate here. Dry goods, groceries and drugs are necessities and should be sold in all towns, but they do not help to make a town grow. We want something for people to do. So, let's have a commercial club and boom the town."

The Paducah Sun.

AMERICAN AND WEEKLY.

BY THE SUN PUBLISHING CO.

(INCORPORATED.)

FRANK M. FARRER, President and Editor,
RUDOLPH J. PAXTON, General Manager

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CIRCULATION STATEMENT.

Feb. 1 . . . 3,210	Feb. 15 . . . 4,431
Feb. 2 . . . 3,215	Feb. 16 . . . 3,385
Feb. 3 . . . 3,216	Feb. 17 . . . 3,345
Feb. 4 . . . 5,018	Feb. 18 . . . 3,397
Feb. 5 . . . 3,223	Feb. 19 . . . 3,303
Feb. 6 . . . 3,235	Feb. 20 . . . 3,310
Feb. 7 . . . 3,240	Feb. 21 . . . 3,315
Feb. 8 . . . 3,249	Feb. 22 . . . 3,324
Feb. 9 . . . 3,267	Feb. 23 . . . 3,334
Feb. 10 . . . 4,905	Feb. 24 . . . 3,339
Feb. 11 . . . 3,275	Feb. 25 . . . 3,338
Feb. 12 . . . 3,280	Feb. 26 . . . 3,345

Average for the Month, 3,478

Personally appeared before me this day E. J. Paxton, general manager of The Sun, who affirms that the above statement of the circulation of The Sun for the month of February, 1905, is true to the best of his knowledge and belief.

PETER PURYEAR,

Notary Public.

My commission expires Jan. 22, 1908.

Daily Thought.

"Learn to enjoy life as you go along, and not postpone your happiness."

The Weather.

Rain this afternoon and probably tonight. Partly cloudy Thursday with slightly cooler tonight.

SUING THE CITY FOR DAMAGES.

Not long ago a lady who was hurt by being thrown down an embankment the city should have fenced in, was given a verdict for \$4,000 against the city. Soon after that the city went to work having all embankments for which it was responsible fenced in, requiring considerable time and money.

A short time ago a prominent doctor sued the city for injuries received by tripping and falling over a surface box that stuck up in the pavement, and soon after he filed his suit the city hastened to order the companies having these boxes to at once lower them all, and the wheels of the police department were set in motion to locate the offensive surface boxes and report them to headquarters, so the owner can be notified to put them lower in the ground.

When 25 or more \$10,000 damage suits are filed against the city for working prisoners on the street, however, the city assumes a defiant air and keeps supplying scores of persons with cause of action in other suits, by continuing to work prisoners on the streets. The character plainly shows that the lawmakers intended second class cities to have a workhouse, and although there is nowhere in the second class charter any authority for working prisoners on the streets, and no authority for a city to pass an ordinance to work them on the street, the city of Paducah keeps working them there and the prisoners keep filing damage suits.

There is no apparent reason for not going a little slow, as the consequences must be borne solely by the taxpayers whose interests are being so wantonly neglected by the administration.

If the mayor and his administration had built a workhouse when the city was transferred into the second class as they should have done even before then, these suits would have been impossible. The failure of Mayor Yeiser and his administration to know the law and carry it out, however, resulted in about 50 damage suits against the city, which, if they go against us, will have to be paid by the taxpayers instead of the city officials and their bondsmen, who ought to be made to pay them.

Rather than admit they were in error, however, or that there is a possibility that the suits may go against the city, and doing away with the chaining for the present, the administration, headed by the mayor, with usual blundering obstinacy, arises in wrath at the mere

suggestion, and the taxpayers must stand the imposition and expense, while the mayor and his administration continue to pose as the great, the just and infallible.

Oh, the vanity of cheap-john politicians!

MORE CIVIC PRIDE NEEDED.

Lexington, Ky., is to enforce a city ordinance requiring property owners to repair sidewalks within thirty days after an order from the city authorities has been served on them. The ordinance prescribes a penalty of \$5 a day for every day after the expiration of the thirty days allowed for the work, and Lexington is now going to make the delinquents pay for their indifference to the law. As many have ignored it for months, the cost in fines will be large.

The Herald complains of the same thing there, that we have here in Paducah, thus:

"The streets and sidewalks of Lexington are not in a condition to be proud of. On some of the brick streets there is today an accumulation of dirt which has gathered for certainly two, and probably three months. On many of the macadam streets there is dirt and mud that represents the accumulations for a year, the oiling of these streets last year making it apparently unnecessary at that time to take the dust off of them. A contract has now been let for the cleaning and sweeping of the brick streets. That contract was secured by the Home Construction company, which was not the lowest bidder, but was given the contract, we understand, because of an assurance that it would keep the streets clean. We hope that assurance will be carried out, for the streets certainly are in a condition where they need cleaning. The macadam streets are badly in need both of cleaning and repairing, and the city authorities have an opportunity to win reputation and gratitude if they will clean them so that they are a credit to the city. The sidewalks are not in very much better condition than the streets, some of them are hardly as good as the streets, and it certainly seems that the citizens have a right to demand that they be furnished at least as good footing as horses and cattle."

WE ARE ALL WITH TEDDY.

President Roosevelt is going to give the people the best administration they ever had, which is the best evidence one could want that he is a staunch republican. We are pleased to see the democrats trying to claim that the president is "a democrat," because, while we know he is nothing of the kind, and will never be until all democrats become republicans, it shows that the democrats admire and respect him. It can be safely assumed that the republican party will approve and uphold everything the president does. It stands for the greatest good to the greatest number, and so does he. The democrat stands for the greatest good to the democrats, but occasionally they like to claim credit for what we do. The Owensboro Inquirer says:

"The people are with Roosevelt, and if he carries out the plan outlined there will be such a rattling of dry bones as has not been heard in this valley of tariff desolation, trust spoilation and railroad discrimination in all the times that have gone before. They will listen to him and we be to the representatives and senators who shall then attempt to run the country for the benefit of the interests named."

When the Inquirer or any other paper, however, imagines that the republican party will balk at the president's action, it is mistaken. It will stand by him, and Congress will likely do likewise. It may hesitate or kick a little at first, but it will be tamed by and bye.

The re-election of Prof. C. M. Leib as superintendent of the public schools of Paducah should be gratifying to the public. Prof. Leib has been here over a year, and has made a favorable impression on all with whom he has come in contact. He has built up and improved the public schools until they are now as good as any to be found anywhere, and are no doubt the best in Paducah's history. Prof. Leib is an active, intellectual, up-to-date man, and with co-operation, without a doubt, he will continue to improve the schools as he has done ever since he came here.

Fight it out among yourselves, boys. Nothing you say about each other will be forgotten. Like bread cast upon the waters, it will return in many days.

The democratic row in McCracken county is reaching a stage where disinfectants will soon become necessary.

President Roosevelt is working as hard as if he were just winding up a busy term instead of starting out on another four years.

NOT TRIED TODAY

BUD QUARLES CASE CALLED AND CONTINUED ONE WEEK.

Ministers Indorse Mayor's Action and Offer Him Their Hearty Support.

The warrant against Bud Quarles, of the South Side, for alleged violation of the Sabbath, was called again in the police court today and continued a week on account of the absence of witnesses. It is understood that if the defendant is convicted, he will apply for a new license without making any fight on the revocation. This will cost an extra \$75, as when the license is revoked the saloon man gets none of it back.

A delegation of ministers yesterday afternoon called on Mayor Yeiser and informed him that they indorsed his stand and offered him all the assistance they could render. The mayor thanked them, but expressed the belief that he could handle the matter without outside aid.

The Ministerial Association at a meeting held yesterday passed resolutions indorsing the mayor's action, and tendering him support.

The resolutions are as follows: Office of the Ministerial Association, March 7, 1905.

It appearing to us as pastors of the several churches of the city of Paducah, Ky., through the daily press, that there is a conflict in our city between right and wrong, city government and the lawless spirit, the laws of our state and nation against would-be seekers of pleasure reckless lovers of those things which demoralize youth, render manhood incapable and the home unhappy, in personal, between the mayor of our city, Hon. D. A. Yeiser and certain violators of the law; and whereas it is our privilege, duty and pleasure to proclaim righteousness and decry wrong doing, therefore be it resolved by the ministers present at this meeting. First, That we heartily endorse the mayor's actions, as our city's chief executor of the law, and pledge ourselves as citizens, and pastors of the churches, in every way practical and right to support him and those associated with him in the effort to uphold the order and dignity of our city. Second, Whereas, we learn that there is an effort being made to repeal the ordinance which gives the mayor of this city power to revoke a saloon license, where the laws governing the same are violated. Resolved, That we ourselves protest and call upon our people to protest against any retrograde movement in the laws of our city which look to the betterment of our moral and social condition. Third, Resolved, That in the event any such retrograde movement prevails that we will take immediate steps to submit the question of saloon or no saloon to the citizens of Paducah.

THOS. J. NEWELL, Pres.

WM. BOURQUIN, Sec. Pro Tem.

It may be due to politics that the Democrats of McCracken county are exposing one another, but it is not politics that makes the tax payers interested in the charges. The taxpayers want to know the facts, irrespective of politics.

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COMMITTEE OF 100

TO VISIT ALDERMEN

Will Ask Postponement of Telephone Ordinance.

Claimed There is a Misunderstanding About It—Rates Not to Be Raised.

COMMERCIAL CLUB INTERESTED

The Paducah Commercial club held a meeting last night to consider the telephone ordinance now before the board of aldermen. There was a lively discussion, and President A. J. Decker appointed a committee of one hundred members to go before the board of aldermen Thursday night and ask a postponement until the club and the public can ascertain the exact contents of the ordinance, and the possible effect it might have on telephone rates in Paducah in the future.

Mr. W. P. Hummel is chairman of the committee, and the members of the committee are expected to go before their grievance before the board. The ordinance mentioned has been twice passed by the council, and once by the board of aldermen, leaving but one more passage to give it.

This ordinance, it seems, is not understood by everybody. The history of it can be told in a few words. For several years the city has at various times claimed that the East Tennessee Telephone company had no franchise to do business in Paducah, and the telephone company always claimed it didn't have to have any, as it operated under what is practically a perpetual grant.

The city never took any decisive steps to require it to get a franchise until some months ago. The city had claims for licenses, taxes, pole rent and other things against the company, and brought a suit to "oust it."

Attorney J. C. Flournoy had been empowered to settle the pole rental claims, and brought the suit, and in the course of time the telephone company agreed to pay the city of Paducah \$3,600, or thereabout, to get "in good standing" with the powers that be. The city agreed for this money to give the telephone company receipts for every cent it claimed the company owed it,—in short, to make it a settlement in full for everything, and to throw in a franchise, and dismiss all suits the city had against the company.

The telephone company agreed, and paid the money. The city gave Attorney Flournoy about \$1,200 as his share of the grab, and complied with every part of its agreement except giving the franchise. The ordinance to give this franchise to the company is the one now under dispute.

The city really had no right to agree to give or sell the company a franchise, as the law specifies only one way to dispose of franchises in Kentucky, and this is by putting them up and selling them to the highest bidder. The city of Paducah went further and bound itself to give the company a franchise, the cost of it being part of the money it has already paid the city. The city could not legally promise or guarantee the telephone company a franchise at all, but it has done it.

In the ordinance, figures had to be filled in fixing the maximum rates. These are fixed at \$4 for business and \$2.50 for residence telephones, except for every 1,000 extra subscribers. It simply means that this is the highest amount the company can ever charge in Paducah during the life of the franchise,—for twenty years.

Manager Joynes, of the East Tennessee company, said today that he did not believe that the Commercial club understood the case. He said that the company was now charging \$4 a month for business telephones, and the ordinance fixes this as the highest the company can ever charge for twenty years. The rates in Louisville for the same phone is \$7 a month, St. Louis the same, and Memphis \$8. The highest the company can ever charge for residence telephones is \$2.50, \$1 more than now, except fifty cents extra for each additional thousand.

"I don't see how anyone can claim this is not fair," said Manager Joynes. "We intend to hereafter, as always, make our rates in accordance with supply and demand, and the cost of operation. We can now charge anything we like, yet we do not charge but \$4 for the business and \$1.50 for the residence telephones. The new ordinance simply means that never within twenty years may the company have a higher rate than \$4 and \$2.50 respectively, except for every extra thousand subscribers. It would certainly not be right to say that no matter what the conditions or cost of operation within the next twenty years, that the company would have to furnish service at lower rates than these. We expect at all times to make the service as cheap as we can to get and hold business. If we wanted to raise rates and keep them up, we could now make them anything we desire, for there is no limit to what we may charge. A great many people seem to think that the ordinance, in simply limiting the rate that we may charge within the next twenty years, means that it is legal rate they will hereafter have to pay for their phones, when as a matter of fact, we must always have a fair, reasonable rate to hold business, for no one is compelled to keep in a telephone if the rate is not satisfactory."

The East Tennessee company last year paid out in Paducah for labor, which includes the service in the local exchange, \$46,000. This year its expenses have increased at a ratio of fifty per cent over the gross receipts. Manager Joynes says he can at any time show anyone that the company lost money in Paducah last year.

There has been some criticism of the Commercial club for taking this matter up. "The club, as I understood it," said one man today, "is here to try to get capital to come here to invest, instead of attacking it and trying to hamper it when it is already here. What kind of an example will it be to which to call the attention to capital seeking investment, when the club is pointed out as an institution that seeks to handicap and keep it from realizing anything on its investment? Such matters as this can be looked after by the council."

The members of the Commercial club deny this. Some of them may have been misled, but they are now better understanding the situation. "All we want to do," said Chairman Hummel today, "is to have the aldermen hold this matter up until the people can fully understand it. This is all we ask, and all the committee will go before the board of aldermen for. If, after investigation, it develops that the ordinance is fair, the Commercial club will be as much in favor of it as anyone."

Some have claimed that there is not. The franchise is to be put up and sold, and may be purchased by anyone who wants it. The city is honor-bound to give the East Tennessee company a franchise for mon-

BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATIONS

Of America Use Peruna For All Catarrhal Diseases.



MRS. HENRIETTA A. S. MARSH.

Woman's Benevolent Association of Chicago.

Mrs. Henrietta A. S. Marsh, President Woman's Benevolent Association, of 321 Jackson Park Terrace, Woodlawn, Chicago, Ill., says:

"I suffered with a gripple for seven weeks and nothing helped me until I tried Peruna. I felt at once that I had at last secured the right medicine and kept steadily improving. Within three weeks I was fully restored."

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Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

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In our well made brands of Shoes, that are made with the point in view, to fit, wear well. ...Come in and inspect our complete line. We are sure you will be pleased, which means a purchase. No line in the entire stock of Men's and Ladies' Shoes have been overlooked. Latest styles, best fit.

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Buster Brown Suits for the small boy this coming spring and summer will be the leading styles. His mamma will make the proper selection in buying one of these nobby, well-made-best-fitting boyish suits.

Made by Ivan Frank, New York City.

\$5.00 to \$15.00

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already paid the city by the company, but thus far has not been able to deliver the goods.

CHANGE HOURS

LIBRARY BOARD HELD REGULAR MEETING LAST NIGHT.

Library Building to Open and Close Sooner After April the First.

The Carnegie library board met last night and changed the hours of opening and closing the library, effective April 1.

At present the library is opened at 9 o'clock a. m. and closed at 9 p. m. but beginning April 1 will open at 8:30 a. m. and close at 8:30 p. m.

The board checked up a list of books presented and will make the order as soon as money is secured from the city. The committee was instructed to make an immediate order of about 50 volumes of juvenile and late books.

The board transacted other business but it was merely routine such as checking up accounts, etc.

MEETING ADJOURNED.

Mr. Lagomarsino Was Absent From the Police Board Session.

The investigation of charges against the police department was not pulled off last night before the fire and police commissioners. The commissioners met at the city hall at 7:30 p. m. with quite a crowd of spectators and witnesses present.

Mr. L. A. Lagomarsino, who preferred the charges, was not there, and as those most interested wanted him present, the meeting was adjourned until next Monday, the regular meeting night of the board.

An attachment was ordered for Mr. Lagomarsino, who claims he remained away on the advice of his attorneys. He says he will be on hand at next Monday's meeting.

RABBI RAISIN.

Young Man Arrived From Mississippi.

Rabbi J. S. Raisin, of Port Gibson, Miss., arrived at noon and is at the Palmer house.

Rabbi Raisin will preach at the church on Friday and Sunday and his sermons will determine if he will be called to the Temple here.

He is a young man of exceptional intelligence and comes highly recommended. He was a former classmate of Rabbi David Alexander and knows him well. Rabbi Alexander speaks very highly of his probable successor and Rabbi Raisin will undoubtedly become extremely popular in Paducah if he is called and accepted.

Replies to Baptists.

Philadelphia, Pa., Mar. 8.—At the weekly meeting of the Baptist ministers the following message from President Roosevelt was read: "God giving me grace and strength I will do the right as he gives me grace to see it."

The message, which was an answer to one forwarded the President, was received with great enthusiasm by the clergymen.

Mr. P. D. Fitzpatrick, the saint man, returned from Kansas City, Mo. this morning.

3000

Subscribe for The Sun.

Cardigan

By ROBERT W. CHAMBERS

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And as I stood there, there came creeping a woman into the alley, creaking and bareheaded, halting and crouching to scan our chaise lamps under her inverted hand. Ere Rolfe or I could stop her she ran to the horse on which Mount was sitting and caught the forest runner by the fringe on his sleeve. Then in the rays of the chaise lamp I knew her for the thief taker's child.

"Oh, Mr. Cardigan," called Mount softly, "Sir Timerson and a gang of cudsels is coming up Pitt street and Bully Bishop's with them!"

The girl turned her frightened face to me:

"They came for father to take Jack Mount. I ran out the back door, sir. Oh, hasten, hasten!" she wailed, looking at Mount and wringing her hands.

The big fellow stooped from his saddle and deliberately kissed her.

"Thank you, my dear," he said; "I'll come back for another before I die. Au large, Jimmy! Up with you, Mr. Cardigan!"

"Turn those horses! Take their heads!" whispered Rolfe. "There's one back way to every mew and half a dozen to this."

The next moment I had wheeled the chaise and four back into the darkness and around a rambling row of sheds and stables, following Rolfe, then to the left, then a demitour to the right, which brought us up against a heavy stockade. But already Rolfe had set a creaking gate swinging loosely, and we bumped out into a field hub deep in buttercups.

"I'll keep the scratch wigs amused," whispered Rolfe as I climbed to the forward seat and picked up my rifle, and away we jolted across the starlit pasture and out into a narrow unlighted cattle lane, which we followed to the bars. These Shemuel led down, popping back into the chaise like a jack-o'-box, and Mount rode our horses out into the dark Boundary road.

Presently on a dark hillock to our right I saw lighted windows glimmering among trees, and I called in a low voice to Mount and sprang noiselessly to the road. A lane led around the hillock to the right. Up this dim path I conducted the chaise and four until I found room to turn them back, facing the Boundary road again. Here our chaise might lie concealed from passing folk on the highway, and here I quietly bade Mount and Renard await me, while Shemuel held the horses' heads.

I passed silently along the lane, climbed the hillock and entered the orchard. Through the dim trees I stole toward the house, where two windows on the ground floor were lighted up.

Then as I leaned breathless against a tree in the distant gloom the fortress bell struck slowly eleven times.

Second after second passed, minute followed minute, and my eyes never left the closed door under the pillared porch. Far away in the fortress the bell struck the half hour, and on the west breeze came the dull cry of sentinels calling from post to post under the summer stars.

Impatience was racking me now. I waited until I could wait no longer. Then in the shadow of the trellis vines I stole up to the porch. The hallway was empty. I stepped to the sill, crossed it and surveyed the empty stairway and the gallery above. There was not a soul in sight. A door on my right stood open. I looked in, then entered the smaller of two rooms, which were partly separated from each other by folding doors.

Treading on the velvet carpet, I passed into the farther apartment, which by a little gallery and waxed floor I knew to be the ballroom. I had already turned to re-enter the smaller room when I heard the front door close and voices sounding along the outer hallway. I stepped behind a gilt cabinet and drew my heavy knife, perfectly aware that I was trapped like a fox in a snap box.

Through the carved foliage of the cabinet I saw three people enter the room.

There they stood in low voiced consultation—Lady Shelton, my Lord Dunmore and my mortal enemy, Walter Butler. He turned toward Dunmore, with a gesture.

"Sir Timerson should find them to-night," he said. "Your thief taker, Bully Bishop, is with them, I understand."

"They are to search every rebel rat-hole in town!" cried Dunmore eagerly. "They should claw them ere dawn, Captain Butler!"

"If I am to conduct Miss Warren to Williamsburg," said Butler gloomily, "you had best see her without delay, my lord."

"Will you be pleased—to—to receive Miss Warren immediately?" asked Lady Shelton in a flutter of jellied excitement. "I have her closely watched wherever she takes a step. She has her boxes packed, the wilful child! Lad, she would have been gone these two hours had not Captain Butler's man caught my footman with a guinea!"

"I have a copy of her letter," squeaked Dunmore angrily. He turned nervously to Butler.

"You had best attend in the ballroom, Captain Butler. Gad, I can persuade her, I think, within the half hour!"

"I will send her to you," said Lady Shelton.

"And stay away until you're want-

ed," added Dunmore brutally.

Lady Shelton stared at him with frightened eyes. Then her little fat feet set themselves in motion, and she pattered hastily out of the room. The men exchanged sneers.

"I'll be rid of that ruddled sack of lollypops now," observed Lord Dunmore complacently. "Will you take your turn, Captain Butler? No? Well, I give thanks to Sir Timerson then. Pst! There's some one on the stairs! Give me joy, Captain Butler, and mind you keep closed eyes, you rogue!"

Butler gave him a contemptuous stare, then swung on his heel and, balancing his thin hand on the hilt of his small sword, walked noiselessly into the dim ballroom.

I noted these things one by one, but my thoughts had flown upstairs to seek throughout this shameful house for the dear maid who had given herself to me.

Suddenly she appeared at the door, so suddenly that Lord Dunmore started with a suppressed squeal of surprise. As for me, I quivered in my lurking place and for a moment could scarce see her for the mist in my eyes. At first sight of her hood and traveling coat Lord Dunmore had scowled. Then, fascinated, he pretended to a trance and clasped his hands, rolling his rheumy eyes toward heaven. Seeing her face fall, however, he recovered quickly enough and looked at her from head to toe.

Then, very gravely and pitifully, she told him that she did not love him, that she had given her love to another and that she could now only ask his forgiveness, yet never forgive herself for the wickedness she had so willfully practiced.

He stood listening in silence at first; then his faded eyes narrowed with fury, and in his own cheeks, under the rouge, a sickly color stained the flesh. The change in the man was frightful.

"I've mean to throw me over for that wood running whelp Cardigan!" he burst out. "Oh, no, my lady, that cock won't fight, d'ye hear?"

The startling coarseness of the outbreak brought Silver Heels to her feet in frightened astonishment.

"Pray—pray let me pass," she gasped, choking with fright.

He caught the door in his hand, closing it, and planted himself with his back against it. Then he fumbled behind him for the key, but it was in the other side of the door.

"Oh, no, not yet," he said.

"I must pass that way," repeated Silver Heels breathlessly.

"You shall not!" he cried.

His voice ended in a shriek; the door behind him burst open, flinging him forward, and Black Betty appeared.



I lifted the struggling wretch with both hands.

eyes ablaze and teeth bared. The next instant Silver Heels sprang through the portal, the door banged, and I heard the key turn on the other side with a click.

Dunfounded, I looked stupidly through the window behind me; then my heart leaped up, for there at the foot of the garden stood a post chaise and four, lamps lighted and postillions sitting their horses. There, too, were Silver Heels and Betty, setting foot to the chaise step. Dark figures ajeeked them. The chaise door shut. I thanked God silently and turned to deal with these wicked men whom he had given into my hands.

Dunmore, insane with fury, was clawing at the window to raise it; Butler came swiftly from the ballroom and tried the door.

"Give place there!" he said, brutally elbowing the frantic man aside. "Let me through that window, you fool! You're done for; it's my turn now."

"What!" gasped Dunmore. Then terror blanched his face, and he began to scream: "That was your chaise! You mean to cheat me! You mean to steal her! That was your chaise, and it's gone! No! No! You shall not catch them at the gates!" And he lunged himself on Butler to drag him from the open window.

"Drive on!" shouted Butler, leaning out and calling to the people in the chaise.

Startled, I turned and stared through the window behind me. To my horror the horses started and the chaise began to move off. Even yet I did not comprehend that the chaise was not my own, but to see it slowly rolling away in the night terrified me, and I bounded out into the room, barely in time for Butler had already forced Dunmore from the open window and had laid his hand on the wall to hoist himself out. Quick as the thought I balanced my heavy knife, hilt to palm,

swung forward and let it fly like lightning. The blade whistled true and struck, pinning Butler's arm to the wall. Dunmore ran around like a crazed rat, but I knocked him senseless with a chair and sprang at Butler, who, writhing and ghastly pale, had just freed his left hand of the knife. He ran at me with his sword, but I shattered my heavy chair across his face and seized him, meaning to cut his throat. Twist and tear and clutch as he would, he could not escape or hurt me. The coolness of murder was in my heart. I strangled him with one hand and hunted around the floor for my knife. It was gone. I could not find it. Then a wave of fury blazed in my brain. I lifted the struggling wretch with both hands above my head and brought him down on the floor, where he crashed as though every bone in him was shattered to the marrow.

As I reeled, panting, toward the window, the key turned in the locked door, and Lady Shelton's frightened face appeared. When she saw me she rushed at me and screamed, but I thrust the hilt of my sword through the open window and ran down the orchard slope, then as I sprang into the lane I almost dropped, for there, where I had left it, stood my post chaise awaiting me.

"Mount!" I shouted in terror. "Is she here?"

"Here?" he cried. "You are mad! Have you lost her?"

Through my whirling senses the awful truth broke like a living ray of fire.

"Out of the saddle!" I shouted. "She has taken another chaise. It's Butler's men! Hide for her! Hide!"

It seemed hours, yet it was scarcely five minutes, ere the gatehouse lights broke out ahead, dots of dim yellow dancing through the dust. Now we were galloping straight into the eye of the great brass lantern set above the guardhouse. There came a far call in the darkness, a shadow crossed the lamplight glare, then I turned in my saddle and shouted, "Drive bridle!" and out four horses came clashing in a huddle with a hollow volley of hoofbeats.

"Road closed for the night!" said a sentinel, walking toward us from the darkness ahead, cyp, buckle and buttons glittering in the lamplight.

"A post chaise passed five minutes ahead of us," began Mount angrily.

"Tut, tut, my good fellow," said the sentry. "That's none of your business. Back up there!"

"I wish to see Mr. Bevan," said I, scarce able to speak.

"Mr. Bevan's gone home to bed," said the soldier impatiently. "He passed that other post chaise at a gallop or it would have been here yet, I warrant you. Come, come, now! You know the law. Clear the road, now! Turn your leaders, postboy. Back up! D'ye hear?"

"I tell you I've got to pass!" I persisted.

"If you move I'll shoot!" he retorted. Then without turning his head he bawled out: "Ho, sergeant of the quarter guard! Post No. 7."

"Drive over him!" I shouted, lashing at the horses. There was a jolt, an uproar, a rush of frantic horses, a bright flash and report. Then a wheel caught the soldier and pitched him reeling into the darkness.

"Look out!" called Mount from his front seat on the chaise. "The tollgate's right ahead! There's a camp guard due there at midnight! Out with your coach lamps!"

Shemuel jerked open each lantern and blew out the lights. Darkness hid even the horses from our sight.

"Cut the pike!" cried Mount suddenly. "We save six miles by the old Williamsburg post road! Turn out! Turn out!"

Far ahead the tollgate lamp twinkled through the dust. I signaled to Renard and dragged the horses into a trot, straining my eyes for the branch road we had seen that morning. I could see nothing.

"By heaven, the guard is gone! There's only a sentry there!" said Mount suddenly. "When I call, ride up to me. Hark for a whippoorwill!"

He vanished in the darkness. I waited, scarcely breathing.

"He won't kill him," whispered the Weasel. "You will see, Mr. Cardigan, how it's done. He'll get behind him—patience, patience—pst!—there!"

A stifled cry, suddenly choked, came out of the night.

"Whippoorwill! Whippoorwill!" throbbed the whispering, breathless call across the meadow. The Weasel answered it, and we trotted on until a dark shape rose up in the road and caught at the leaders, drawing them to a standstill.

"No other firelock," said Mount, showing the weapon into the chaise and going back to the horses. "Here's the post road. I'll guide you into it." And he started east through a wall of shadow.

"Where's the sentry?" whispered Renard.

"In the ditch, with his coat tied over his head and my new hanker in his mouth."

Mount halted the horses. Shemuel struck flint to tinder and came around to light the coach lamps. Under their kindling radiance a dusty road spread away in front of us. Mount unlocked a lighted coach lamp and went forward, holding the light close to the road surface. Several times he squatted to look close into the dust.

Presently he turned and ran back to us, set the lamp in its socket, locked the clamp and sprang into his seat.

"They've taken the turnpike!" cried Mount cheerily. "We've got them by half an hour or I'll eat my cap!"

Away we bolted, chaise swaying, lamps sweeping the dusty roadside bushes, and the gallop increased to a dead run as we whirled down an incline and out along a broad, flat,

marshy road, where the jolting lamps flashed on the surface of a swift stream keeping pace with us through the night.

"We catch them where the pike swings south into this road," called Mount, but through the whistling wind I could barely hear him. Louder and louder blew the wind across the flats, shrieking in my ears; wetter and wetter grew the road, until the splash of the horses grew to a churning, trampling roar. Like a flash the stream turned across the road. The shallow water boiled under our rush a moment only—then into the wet road again, with the stream scurrying on our right.

"Get my ax loose from the boot, Shemuel!" cried Mount. "Draw rein, Cade! Now, Mr. Cardigan!" And he leaped to the ground and ran splashing through the road, calling out for us to follow at a walk.

Suddenly our horses' hoofs sounded hollow on a wooden bridge; the muddy planks glimmered under the coach lamps, and, as he walked the horses over, far below us we heard the dull roar of water pouring through the solid rock. Now came the echoing cracks of Mount's ax, biting the supports of the bridge, and presently Shemuel joined him, chopping like a demon.

"Yell lose time if the bridge stands," said Renard coolly. "Dunmore's horse will take our trail sooner or later, and we may have to wait an hour for the chaise ere we chasing."

But now, above the sharp ax strokes and the deep roar of the torrent, I caught the sound of creaking timbers. Crack! Crack! Then a long drawn crackle of settling beams, ending in a crash. Mount came running back, followed by Renard and Shemuel.

"No need to gallop now," observed Mount, shoving the ax into the boot and brushing the mud from his face. He eluded into his seat. Shemuel sought the body of the chaise and Renard mounted the horse behind me.

"Walk the horses," said Mount; "we are an hour ahead yet. The roads cross just below here. Cheer up, Mr. Cardigan; we'll sight them over our rides yet. And when Dunmore's horsemen come to the bridge yonder, they'll have some twenty miles to wander ere they can cross the Monongahela to-night."

I had not thought of pursuit, but there was probably no doubt that Dunmore's horse were already hunting our trail somewhere between the stockade and the tollgate. If that were so our plans must be changed, for we could not traverse Virginia with the governor's dragoons at our heels.

Mount was of my opinion that we must take a forest road over the mountains and make straight for Philadelphia on foot. If our chaise could not take us, he asked me about the Indians we might encounter, and I told him we had nothing as yet to fear from the Lenape, who could not be bound by clan ties to take up the Cayugas' quarrel until the Mohawks roared.

I explained this to Mount, who swore a great deal and shrugged his shoulders, but nevertheless I knew he was greatly relieved.

"There's a wood road over the mountains," he said. "Cade knows it. He came that way hunting his wife at

Clinton, Ky., Mar. 6.—Fire completely gutted the men's furnishing store of E. B. Vaughan here. The building was brick, and the total loss of building and contents is about \$10,000. Mr. Vaughan had insurance to the amount of \$4,500 on the stock. The origin of the fire is unknown.

A Fire at Clinton.

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BIG LAND OPENING.

A large tract comprising thousands of acres of fertile lands in the famous Red River Valley is now thrown open to the public for settlement. This body of land lies directly adjoining a rich and fertile section known as the Klamath and Comanche country of Oklahoma, on the Red and Pecos rivers, within a few miles of Vernon, Texas, a flourishing county seat town of 3,000 people, substantial homes, public buildings, schools and churches. Two lines of railroads now completed, one (Frisco System) runs directly through the land. Here is a country where wheat, oats, corn, cotton and alfalfa grow side by side, where they have a railroad market and favorable shipping rates; where the growing season is long and the winters short and mild, laws second to none and taxes one-fifth that of eastern and northern states. See all trains via the Frisco System will run to this land, leaving St. Louis at 2:30 p. m. and 10 p. m., and Kansas City at 7:15 a. m. and 11:30 p. m. Tuesday, September 18, next. For a full rate of \$3 from St. Louis and Kansas City to Vernon, Texas, and return. Proper itinerary low rates from all other points.

If it is your intention to make this trip to secure a valuable homestead, write to R. A. Leach, Secretary, Frisco System Immigration Bureau, St. Louis, in order that arrangements for your accommodation may be made.

Annapolis when the British fleet put in. Didn't you, Cade?"

The Weasel turned in his saddle.

"Jack," he said gently, "I know my wife is dead. We will never speak of her any more."

Just ahead I fancied I could see a signpost which must mark crossroads. After a moment I called excitedly to Mount, pointing out to him the tall post in the middle of the road.

"Aye," he said coolly. "That's our runaway. The game will cross here in an hour or so. Shemuel, take the chaise south till you come to a spring brook that crosses the road. It's a hundred yards or so. Cover the coach lamps with blankets, and look to the horses a bit. Cade, I guess you had better take this side of the road with me. We want to be sure of the post-boys. Mr. Cardigan, try to shoot the driver through the head. There's too much risk in a low shot."

"For God's sake, be careful!" I begged them. "Remember the lady is in the chaise. Can't you kill the leading horses. Wouldn't that be safer?"

"Well," began Mount combatively. "It's the safest. I can stop the chaise all alone without a shot fired if you wish."

He looked at me. There was a joyously evil light in his sparkling eyes.

"Jack," I groaned, "I cannot endure delay. Post us, for heaven's sake! I'm high spout with fright and grief."

"There, there," said Mount, affectionately clapping me on the shoulder. "You will see your dear lady in half an hour, lad. No fear that we will miss, eh, Cade? We shoot straighter for our friends' than for our own lives."

(To Be Continued.)

A Fire at Clinton.

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THREE LARGE BILLS PASSED BY SENATE

THE APPROPRIATIONS AGGREGATE \$357,000,000.

Among the Bills Passed Was the Rivers and Harbors Measure—It Carries \$38,000,000.

Washington, March 2.—Yesterday the senate considered and passed three supply bills, aggregating an appropriation of over \$357,000,000 and at night took up a fourth bill carrying over \$67,000,000. The session began at 11 a. m. and after a recess lasting from 6 to 8, continued well into the night.

The appropriation measures passed during the day were: Postoffice bill \$181,626,843; pension bill, \$138,000,000; river and harbor bill, \$38,000,000. Many items in the bills were discussed at length, but the principal debate was based on a provision increasing the appropriation for pneumatic tubes in the postoffice bill.

Senator Bacon Criticizes.

The senate also agreed to conference reports on the military academy and agricultural department appropriation bills. In connection with the agricultural bill Senator Bacon sharply criticized subordinate officials in the agricultural department for opposition to the provision for bi-monthly cotton crop reports.

During consideration of the conference report on the military academy bill Senator Bailey criticized the addition of the names of General Hawley and General Osterhaus on the retired list of the army.

The Philippine import tariff bill was passed and also several bills of minor importance.

Sundry Civil Bill.

At the night session the sundry civil appropriation bill was considered. It carries a net increase of \$2,181,470 over the bill as it passed the house. The aggregate appropriation in the bill amounts to \$67,473,550.

The senate struck on the appropriation of the \$25,000 for a refrigerating plant at the soldiers' home at Danville, Ill.

The District of Columbia is given the structural iron used in the government building at the Louisiana Purchase exposition for use in a permanent building for inaugural purposes should plans for the erection of such a structure be carried out.

The secretary of the treasury is authorized to assign officers on the retired list to the revenue cutter service for any duties they are competent to perform and to detail vessels of the revenue service to remove derelicts in the path of commerce.

Work of the House.

The house tonight passed the general deficiency appropriation bill, the last of great supply measures to be acted upon during this congress. The total amount carried is \$31,224,079.

The temper of the house regarding the Swayne impeachment verdict was shown when amendments were attached to the bill restricting the \$10 a day limit for expenses of United States judges so that expenditures above \$5 a day shall be certified upon proper voucher with the further proviso that in case a judge presents a false claim for expenses he shall be fined not less than \$100 and imprisoned or not less than ten days.

In committee of the whole the appropriation of \$190,000 was voted for mileage of senators and members for attending the second session of the present congress, about the legality of which some question was raised. The committee's action was sustained after the bill had been reported to the house and after Mr. Underwood of Alabama had forced a separate vote on the provision.

The conference report on the military academy bill was adopted and other appropriation bills passed by the senate were sent to conference.

Death Near Hazel.

Murray, Ky., Mar. 3.—Mrs. Elizabeth Perry died at her home near Hazel, of dropsy. She was 87 years of age. At the time of her death she was perhaps the oldest woman in this county. She leaves two sons, Eldridge Perry and Esq. A. B. Perry, and four daughters, Miss Susie Perry, Mrs. Tom Fair, Mrs. F. W. Albritton and Mrs. Dr. Mason. She was the aunt of Mrs. W. O. Wear and Judge L. C. Linn, of Murray. Her maiden name was Irvan, being a member of this large family in North Calloway.

Crofton, Ky., Mar. 6.—By the accidental discharge of a pistol at Daniel Boone, in Hopkins county, Claude Laffoon, a merchant, was shot through the body, and probably fatally wounded.



Rudy, Phillips & Co.
219-223 Broadway

Spring ...Silks

We are showing now our complete line of New Spring Silks—flowered, checks, stripes, figures and plain. Simply beauties in pattern and quality. You are cordially invited down to see them.

SILKS

SILKS

Rudy, Phillips & Co.
219-223 Broadway



Buy Your Carpets Now

4 pieces Best Quality Velvet Carpet, all having matching borders. The regular \$1.10 goods. To close out per yard at **80c**
Made and laid.

25 pieces Good Quality Tapestry Brussels Carpet, specially patterns suited for rugs. Regular 85c goods, to close 70c per yard at. **70c**
Made and laid.

Special prices in short ends of Carpet, both Ingrain and Brussels, to close out.

THE CHINA TRUST IS BUSTED!

That is why we are selling everything in queensware so cheap. When you need anything in our line, come in and price our goods and you will trade with us. We sell everything in queensware, glassware, lamps, tinware, enamelware, table cutlery. Special bargains in glassware in ten-cent articles. See our line of near-cut glass; it is a wonder for the price. Do you want a 56-piece dinner set, nicely decorated, for 25 cents? If you do, trade with us. Every cash purchase of 25 cents you get a ticket. The drawing will take place on May 1st. Our plan gives everybody an equal chance. Ask our clerks to explain the drawing. Tickets Nos. 1372, 64, 23; 1st, 2nd and 3rd were drawn on chamber set. If you have either of these present them at once. First ticket good until March 15th, if not presented, second ticket holds good for two weeks, then third ticket.

KENTUCKY GLASS AND QUEENSWARE CO.

Subscribe For THE WEEKLY
SUN. \$1.00 Per Year.

CASE DEFERRED

C. R. HERMAN BROUGHT HERE
FROM NASHVILLE.

He Says He Will Have Good Defense
When the Proper Times Arrives For It.

C. R. Herman, the young man brought back from Nashville last night at 8 o'clock by Detective T. J. Moore, was arraigned in police court this morning on the charge of pawn-ing an overcoat belonging to Will Dicke, the tailor, as his own coat, and securing money for it. The case was continued until Saturday in order to give time for summoning witnesses and the defendant went to jail in default of bond.

Herman is a neat-appearing young man and seems to be very nervous. He stated to a Sun reporter that he didn't desire to have his name before the public so much in connection with the charges because he would prove there was nothing in the matter, but stated he would be prepared to fight the case Saturday. He has employed Attorneys J. S. Ross and J. Wheeler Campbell to defend him.

Herman stated that he had gone to work in Nashville when arrested and what few debts he owed in Paducah was going to pay as soon as he got money enough ahead.

A BIG DEMONSTRATION.

The New Members Continue to Come
in Rapidly—Smoker to Be Given Soon.

The Commercial club is still booming. The 500 mark is fast being approached by the membership committee, and in a few days Paducahans will have an opportunity to witness the biggest demonstration ever made in the city towards booming Paducah and McCracken county.

The club is preparing for a monster smoker at the Kentucky theatre, and all good citizens will be invited.

There will be speeches, music and good fellowship, and a boom will be started for Paducah that is expected to result in much good.

The committee on arrangements has not yet completed its plans, but the entire balcony will be reserved for the ladies of Paducah, and the lower floor for the men.

It is to be a great event in Paducah's history, and will be pulled off as soon as the five hundred members are secured.

Since the last published report of the club's increase in membership, the following new members have been added:

R. E. Moshell & Co., J. C. Maret, Pratt Coal Co., Barry & Henneberger L. D. Potter, P. H. Pennington & Co., Central Coal and Iron Co., M. W. Clark, E. J. Pettit, W. B. McPherson, Jas. T. Quarles, G. E. Bennett, C. W. Emery, Jas. W. Glauber, J. D. Dorian, Dr. D. T. Stuart, Old Ky. Manufacturing Co., Paducah Veneer & Lumber Co., Reuben Rowland, Z. C. Graham & Co., Williams Bicycle Co., J. L. Jones, Frank Levin, J. D. Overstreet, E. U. Berry, C. J. Miller, Pat Lally, Al Hymarsh, J. A. Bauer, Ed. Pearson, T. M. Nance, L. P. Palmer, S. C. Andrews.

Hopkinsville Wedding.

Hopkinsville, Ky., March 2.—Mr. Will Carlross and Miss Yola Young were married at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Young, near this city. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. W. L. Nourse.

THE SECRET OF SUCCESS



"No, Sir! You cannot palm off any substitutes on me. I've been using August Flower since I was a boy, and I'll have no other."

Forty million bottles of August Flower sold in the United States alone since its introduction! And the demand for it is still growing. Isn't that a fine showing of success? Don't it prove that August Flower has had unflinching success in the cure of indigestion and dyspepsia—the worst enemies of health and happiness? Does it not afford the best evidence that August Flower is a sure specific for all stomach and intestinal disorders?—that it is the best of all liver regulators? August Flower has a matchless record of over 35 years in curing the ailing millions of these distressing complaints. Two sizes, 25c and 75c. All druggists.

Sold by DUBOIS, KOLB & CO.

REFUSED NEW TRIAL.

Killed a Yardmaster in Pennsylvania—Attorney Hal Corbett, of Paducah, Assisted Defense.

James W. Ezell, formerly of Mayfield, and Murray, Ky., was denied a new trial at Uniontown, Pa. Attorney Hal Corbett, of Paducah, went to Uniontown three weeks ago to argue the motion, and a decision had been expected for sometime. It was believed that a new trial would be granted the young Kentuckian, but the following dispatch shows that it was a mistake:

Cumberland, Md., March 1.—Jas. W. Ezell, aged 23, a telegraph operator who cut the throat of Yardmaster William Porter at Newells, near Connelville, after a quarrel, was refused a new trial and was sentenced to be hanged.

After the tragedy Ezell fled to Cumberland, where he spent a night at a hotel and changed his bloody clothes. He is of light stature and has been addicted to cigarette smoking to an unusual extent.

The fight to save his life will be taken to the supreme court. He is a member of the order of Railway Telegraphers, which has taken an interest in the unfortunate man. He came from Mayfield, Ky., where his parents live. Attorney Hal Corbett came from Kentucky to defend him. Ezell joined the Order of Railway Telegraphers while working on the Illinois Central system. He claims self-defense. His parents are poor, and Mr. Corbett's interest in the case comes largely from sentiment. Ezell was complainant when the death sentence was pronounced.

PADUCAH GIRL

Is Married at Paris, Tenn.—Had Been Visiting in Hardin, Ky.

Mrs. V. A. Hutchison, of 623 South Tenth street, this morning received a message from Paris, Tenn., apprising her of the marriage of her daughter, Miss Verba Hutchison, to Mr. Arch Johnston, of Paris, Tenn., at Paris, Tenn., Monday morning.

The young lady was formerly cashier at the Goodman & Schwab store on lower Broadway, and was visiting in Hardin at a relative of Mr. Johnston. The groom came from Paris to Hardin Sunday, spent the day, and on his return to Paris the young lady accompanied him and they were married by Rev. Sullivan, a Methodist minister, at the depot Monday morning.

Mr. Johnston is a boilermaker employed at Paris, where the couple will reside.

Four Killed by Dynamite.

Pikeville, Ky., Mar. 6.—At the railroad camp of A. H. Calligan, a Chesapeake & Ohio contractor, at the mouth of Greasy Creek, ten miles south of here, four men were instantly killed, two fatally, and four dangerously injured by exploding dynamite. The men were heating dynamite in powder cans when the explosion occurred. The dead are: Will Van Hoose, foreman; Russ Adkins, Anderson Robinson, Eli McGure.

The injured are: Will Mooney, Grady Johnson, Butler Kinney, Dock Kinney and two Italians.

Cadiz, Ky., Mar. 3.—Mr. Robert S. Cash, cousin of Dr. J. H. Lackey and T. H. Fuqua, of Canton, died at Hamilton, Caldwell county, Mo., on February 4th. He was born in Christian county, Ky., August 10th, 1851, and after arriving at the age of young manhood moved to Missouri, where he had since lived.

His brother, Oscar Cash, died only about a month ago in the west.

SPEAKING BEGAN IN COUNTY RACES

FIRST AT FLORENCE STATION
MONDAY AFTERNOON.

About 200 Present—Deputy Sheriff Lydon Sends Judge Lightfoot Another Letter.

The fur will begin to fly today.

The speakings of democratic candidates for county nominations began this afternoon at Florence Station, this county, and will continue from now until the primary March 30th, the wind-up to be in the city.

While it is feared that there will be hair pulling and other diversions of this description, no steps have yet been taken to have the militia called out.

The speaking this afternoon will be at the Florence Station church, and tomorrow the debates will be at Moore's School House in the afternoon, and at Lone Oak in the evening, and Wednesday the speakings will be at Massac in the afternoon and Little Union in the evening.

Most of the candidates, if not every one of them, went out this morning to attend the speaking. Mr. Gus Singleton, although ill, bundled up and said he intended to go to the meetings as long as he can stand.

It is not known what will be the nature of the debates, but it is supposed that they will all be hot enough to suit anyone.

A telephone message this afternoon from Florence stated that there were about 200 people there for the speaking, quite a large crowd considering the weather.

State Inspector Hines is expected in Frankfort today to make an official report to the governor on the books of the county clerk of McCracken. There was no report in the papers yesterday, although it was reported the Louisville papers would have one.

It appears that some misunderstanding the reference last Friday in the Sun to the difference regarding what Inspector Hines told Judge Charles Emery. Judge Emery is not interested in the affair one way or the other, and it appears that Judge Hines told Judge Emery and several others that a settlement satisfactory in every respect had been made with County Clerk Graham, and was inclined afterwards, as an official, to deny it to a reporter. Mr. Graham's card indicated that Mr. Hines told Mr. Graham himself.

The only development in the many sided political scrap now on in McCracken county since Saturday, was a supplementary letter from Deputy Sheriff William Lydon to County Judge Lightfoot relative to back taxes County Clerk Graham is alleged to owe the county. The letter is as follows:

Hon. R. T. Lightfoot,
Judge of McCracken County Court.

Dear Sir:—Replying to your favor of the 4th inst., regarding the investigation of the books of Mr. Graham which you propose to make I beg to inform you for your information in making this inspection that when Mr. Hines was checking up the county clerk's book for the state that I was called to his assistance on several occasions to look up people for him against whom back taxes existed on the books of the county clerk, and in a great many instances I found parties who had paid their back taxes to Mr. Graham which had not yet been entered as paid on Mr. Graham's books at all. For the purpose of this examination I can furnish quite a list of persons who had paid back taxes to Mr. Graham, which payment he has not entered on his books, or at least they were not entered at the time Mr. Hines was making his examination. I can also furnish for this examination a great number of receipts given by Mr. Graham for back taxes which he collected for McCracken county from time to time since he made his payment to the county treasurer over two years and eleven months since. I see from the newspaper that Mr. Graham and his friends assert that I request this examination for political purpose. This is not true and it does seem that a man who has collected the county's money from month to month and has not paid over a cent for over two years and eleven months would have some better excuse for not having done it than his "artful dodging" by way of an assertion that my motives in requesting this examination as a taxpayer of McCracken county was for political purposes, and yet he makes the bold admission that he always is "indebted" to the state, but he does not tell the suffering taxpayers that the law requires and expects him to

report under oath and pay over the money he has collected at the close of each month, and it also would seem that he would ascertain from his books, if he keeps any, that he has money in his possession which he should have paid over previous to an inspection to ascertain how much he has failed to report and pay over.

I also desire to employ an expert accountant at my own expense to check over the books of Mr. Graham and I shall give him a list of all receipts that I have or that I can find where the payment of back taxes to Mr. Graham has not been entered on his books, and request your permission that he be permitted to be present and assist the gentleman selected by you in checking up Mr. Graham's books.

Please advise me immediately if you are willing to grant me this request.

Respectfully,

WILLIAM LYDON.

Judge Lightfoot today replied to Deputy Sheriff Lydon's letter as follows: Paducah, Ky., Mar. 6, 1905.

Mr. W. E. Lydon,
Paducah, Ky.

Dear Sir:—In reply to your favor of Saturday evening will state that I have selected Mr. Henry Hand to make the investigation of the clerk's office and the matter is now entirely in his hands and will be conducted solely under his supervision. If after he has finished his investigation, you or any one else is not satisfied with the same, you are at perfect liberty to have access to the books and papers of the clerk to make any investigation you may desire.

I assure you that my purpose is to make a thorough investigation, and when the same is placed in the hands of so good a man as Mr. Hand, I am sure the people will be eminently satisfied with whatever he does.

Any assistance you may render by giving any information you may possess will be appreciated by him and me.

Yours very respectfully,

R. T. LIGHTFOOT,
Judge of McCracken County.

KILLED A DOCTOR.

Infuriated Mob Took the Prisoner
From a Deputy Sheriff On a Train.

Greenville, Miss., March 6.—Last night about 7 o'clock at Helm Station, on the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley railway, in this county, Dr. Oliphant, a prominent and successful physician of the place, was shot and almost instantly killed by a negro named William Martin.

A crowd of negroes were engaged in a quarrel among themselves. Dr. Oliphant interfered and attempted to put a stop to the difficulty. Without provocation the negro drew a pistol and fired, the bullet striking Dr. Oliphant in the heart. Martin was seized and Sheriff Crouch of Greenville was notified. He wired orders to bring the negro to Greenville.

The murderer was put on the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley train with one man to guard him. On reaching Elizabeth, five miles south of Helm, an infuriated mob was waiting for them. The man in charge of the prisoner resisted as well as he was able, but was quickly overpowered and the negro taken from the train by the mob.

The next train that passed on the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley found him hanging to a trestle several hundred yards north of Elizabeth and promptly telegraphed to headquarters for disposition.

The body was taken down and an inquest was held by the coroner, the jury rendering a verdict that the deceased came to his death at the hands of a mob, the members of which were unknown.

The mob is said to have been orderly, but very determined.

Fulton, Ky., March 2.—Miss Lula Berry and Mr. W. H. Bone, of Hickman, Ky., were married here, the Rev. W. G. Eldred, of the Christian church, officiating. The wedding took place in the parlor of the Union hotel. The happy couple were accompanied by Mr. J. T. Bryan and Miss Rosie Vivett. The bride is the beautiful daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Rodie Berry and is very popular. Mr. Bone is a prosperous farmer residing near Hickman. The wedding party returned to Hickman last night.

Owensboro, Ky., Mar. 2.—Raphael Smith and Miss Margaret Clark, prominent young society people, eloped and were married at Clarksville, Tenn. Smith called on the young lady, and about midnight her parents called her to retire, when it was found that she was gone.

Smith is a cousin of Gov. Beckham's wife, and Miss Clark is a daughter of the Hon. S. W. Clark, formerly Grand Master of Kentucky Masons.

A busy miller's life is one continuous grind.

This Battle will Long Be Remembered

Mukden, March 8.—Learning that Oyama's plan was to sever eastern army and frontal forts from Mukden at the same time threatening further advance to the northwest, to deprive the Russians of the road by which to retreat to Tie pass, Kuropatkin decided to accept battle, and ordered attacks beginning at dawn March 5. There was a terrific artillery fire and a rain of missiles from ten batteries. The Japanese threw themselves upon the regiment occupying the position east of the old railway bed south near Erhitaitzu, where the same mad attempt was met by stubborn resistance. Toward evening the fight slackened on the railroad and cannonading was stilled, but in twilight the Russians, by a brilliant attack, captured Podayza and Padacuan.

At dawn March 6 began a fight long to be remembered in the history of wars. It was terrific grandeur, and might be compared to a vast thunder storm of lead, shrapnel and bullets pelting mercilessly a strip of land twenty miles long, seven broad, mowing down victims by the thousand and with explosions of Chinese

shells and scythe-like work of six inch shells razing whole villages. Through this inferno Japanese and Russians charged and counter-charged by regiments. Though some of these have been pounded by batteries continuously for six days they fought with amazing determination and firmness.

Regiments were reduced to companies, and companies to squads, but these managed to unite and vied with fresh troops in the resolution with which they re-entered the fray.

South of Kushantun in the region of Madyapu sanguinary fighting was kept up till nightfall. The Japanese were intensely determined to break through at this point. The soil of river valley is thickly sown with bits of shrapnel casing and chunks of large and small calibre, resulting from explosions of melinite, lyddite and shimoese. Often men dropped dead, suffocated with stifling gas of smokeless powder and fumes of high explosives.

As this dispatch is written, the fight is again raging with all the intensity of yesterday and increasing constantly.

KENTUCKY NEWS TOLD IN PARAGRAPHS

Death at Water Valley.

Fulton, Ky., March 8.—Mr. J. M. Singleton, age 30 years, a prominent farmer of near Water Valley, Ky., died after a short illness of pneumonia. He leaves a wife and four children.

Died of Old Age.

Mayfield, Ky., Mar. 8.—Mrs. Mary Williams, mother of Bluff Williams, died yesterday at her home near Cuba. She was ninety-one years old, and died of old age.

Sensational Spits Filed.

Harrodsburg, Ky., March 8.—Mrs. Belle Nave filed two suits in the circuit court here, which are causing much comment. One suit is against her husband, Robert Nave, for divorce, and the other is against her husband's brother, Peter Nave, for \$10,000 damages for the alienation says that Peter Nave lived with her and her husband and abused and sandered her and so mistreated her that she was compelled to leave home, and that her husband did not offer any protection to her whatever. The Naves are among the most prominent citizens of the county and own two farms in the west end estimated to be worth about \$20,000.

Injured at Logging Camp.

Jackson, Ky., March 8.—Hiram Hays, foreman of the Kentucky Lumber and Veneer Company at its logging camp, near Camp Christy, in this county, was seriously and perhaps fatally injured by the wreck of the train. One leg was cut off and other serious injuries were sustained. Sam Caudle, another employee, was also injured, but his wounds are not considered fatal.

Marriage at Mayfield.

Mayfield, Ky., March 8.—Mr. Edward Crossland Orr and Miss Ellivie Farley will be united in marriage this afternoon (March 8) at 5:30 at the residence of the bride's parents, east of the city. Rev. J. B. Moody will perform the ceremony.

Noted Case On Trial.

Louisville, Ky., Mar. 8.—The celebrated case of Robert Polley against the Louisville & Nashville Railroad is on trial. It has been in court for several years. Polley wants \$50,000 damages from the Louisville & Nashville because of an alleged blacklist. He says he was employed by the road in 1888 and was discharged because he sympathized with the American Railway Union in the big railroad strike. After that, he says, he was unable to get a position with any other road.

The Louisville & Nashville says it barred Polley from its employ, but did not blacklist him with any other roads. Polley is now in the insurance business in Detroit.

Shock Killed Him.

Lexington, Ky., Mar. 8.—Andrew J. Sheddell, who came into fame by claiming that he could breed white mice with either long or short tails, as desired, is dead at the age of 73 years from the shock caused by seeing burning spot fall down the chimney.

Church Dedication.

Guthrie, Ky., Mar. 8.—The handsome Missionary Baptist church edi-

INSPECTOR HINES BACK IN THE CITY

Resumes his Work on the Books of Sheriff Potter.

Mr. Henry Hand Declines to Examine County Clerk's Books Any Further.

LIGHTFOOT'S REPLY TO LYDON.

Mr. Henry Hand has declined to serve further as accountant to examine into the books of County Clerk Charles Graham, following the publication of the card of Deputy Sheriff Will Lydon yesterday.

The following is his letter to Judge Lightfoot, and Judge Lightfoot's letter of explanation:

Paducah, Ky., Mar. 7, 1905.
Hon. R. T. Lightfoot,
Judge of McCracken County.

Dear Sir:—

In consequence of a scurrilous letter of Wm. E. Lydon, published in the Paducah News-Democrat and Sun, of this date impugning my honor in connection with my having accepted the work of examination of the books of the county clerk, Chas. E. Graham, as to back taxes, I hereby tender my resignation as to the trust reposed in me and most positively refuse to take any further action in the matter.

I have never degraded myself by doing any dishonorable act in my life. I have lived here most all the time for 50 years, the people know me and can judge if my character justifies the charges made by Lydon. The whole statement as to me being at present in the employ of Z. C. Graham & Co., is absolutely untrue. I am not in their employ and have not been since the first of February last, except one day's work.

Very respectfully,
H. W. HAND.

The letter of William E. Lydon assailing the character of Henry Hand will certainly surprise the people of the city of Paducah and of McCracken county. Such an unwarranted attack upon a man whose life has been known to be absolutely stainless will meet with the spirit of indignation that it is entitled to at the hands of the best citizenship of this county.

By reason of his refusal to continue the examination of the books of C. E. Graham, I now make this proposition: I will employ any reputable accountant Lydon may name or suggest for the purpose of continuing this examination, the two requirements being that the man shall have a reputation for honesty and capability.

As to his statements and contemptible insinuations that I would attempt to whitewash the investigation or that I would do other than make a full and fair investigation the same are not only premeditatedly false and untrue but are without any vestige of foundation whatever. I have never refused to let him or anyone else be present at the time of making the investigation by Mr. Hand, but upon the contrary I have asked him to go and give whatever evidence he might have in his possession to Mr. Hand, as he well knows, and I have also said that he or anyone else might have access to the same books and papers in the possession of Mr. Hand, after the completion by Mr. Hand.

As to his charge that at least three justices had informed me that the clerk "was short" I can say that that statement is as false as the others. The only time any justice ever said a word to me on that subject was the occasion of the called meeting of the fiscal court, when Justice Young said to me that he had heard a rumor that Graham had collected some back taxes that he had not reported. That was all that was ever said to me in any way whatever, by anyone upon that subject. Surely I could not be expected to act upon a rumor when no charge had been made.

I want to simply say that before I made the selection of Mr. Hand I did not know that he ever worked for Z. C. Graham or any Graham at any time in my life. I do not know that he told me that he was not working for anyone except Stuart Dick. Without ever thinking of Hand I went to the chairman of the finance committee and stated to him that I wanted a man that had the best reputation for honesty as an accountant and he gave me the name of Mr. Hand. I went to Jim Lang and his was the first name mentioned by Mr. Lang. I went to at least twenty-five men, among them being Auditor Kirkland, and nearly everyone of them mentioned his name to me. I felt that I had a good man, but Mr. Lydon sees fit to say to the contrary

though he is bound to know, and does know that he bears as good a reputation as any man who ever lived here.
R. T. LIGHTFOOT,
County Judge.

State Inspector H. B. Hines returned from Frankfort today, and resumed his work of inquiring into the books of Sheriff Lee Potter. He submitted his report to the governor at Frankfort.

Yesterday's speakings of the candidates at Moore's school house and Lone Oak, were not well attended, either by the candidates or the honest yeomanry of the county, as the weather was too bad.

Today the speakings are scheduled to take place at Massac this afternoon, and Little Union tonight.

Mr. Lydon replies to Judge Lightfoot's card of this morning, as follows:

Paducah, Ky., Mar. 8, 1905.
Hon. R. T. Lightfoot, Judge of McCracken County Court.
Paducah, Ky.

Dear Sir:—

I notice in your card published in the Register of this date, that you have now determined that I may have a representative to be present during the examination of the county clerk's books, in fact you assert in this card that I may select the accountant if he is capable and honest. I have never requested this privilege, but only ask that Mr. Hines, the state inspector, go over the books, or if this could not be done that the fiscal court select an accountant and that I be given the privilege to employ an accountant at my expense to assist the gentlemen selected in checking up the books, but as you appear so fair since the publication of my card on yesterday I would suggest Prof. J. D. Smith, who was formerly the proprietor of the Smith's Business College. He is competent and reliable in every way and is not connected and has never been connected with any of the parties interested in this investigation and I believe that he would make a correct and impartial report of the condition of Mr. Graham's books. If it is agreeable to you for Prof. Smith to make this examination advise me at once as he has informed me that he is willing to make this examination if it meets your approval.

If for any reason you do not approve of my selection then I ask you to appoint whoever you please and grant me the privilege of employing an accountant at my expense to assist and go over the books with the gentlemen that you select. This is all that I have ever requested and I believe that it is fair.

Respectfully,
WILLIAM LYDON.

Judge Hines stated this morning that he was working on the sheriff matter now and if he did not have to go over the 1902 books, would finish within a week.

In 1902 the state board raised the assessment and the figuring will be more complicated and harder to get at and will necessarily require more time. Judge Hines wants to give the matter a thorough investigation but has not decided if he will go through the 1902 book.

COULD NOT PAY

So the Man Was Brought Here to Go to Jail.

Gray Rogers, white, was yesterday afternoon tried at Moore's school house by Justice Thompson during the candidates' speaking and fined \$50 and costs for shooting a pistol on a public highway.

He did the shooting sometime ago but was not arrested until yesterday County Attorney Eugene Graves being present the defendant was given a speedy trial.

Rogers was brought to Paducah last night by Jailor Jones, who attended the speaking and lodged in jail, failing to pay the fine.

The Metcalf Dinner.

Washington, March 8.—Secretary and Mrs. Metcalf entertained at dinner in honor of President and Mrs. Roosevelt last night. Those invited to meet them included Speaker and Miss Cannon, and about twenty others.

SICKNESS, DOCTOR, DRUGS

Come in their turn and often come at night. Night calls for drugs are answered promptly by us

Both Phones 777

L. F. Hugg, Ph. G.
Druggist
Twelfth and Monroe Streets

INHERITED SCROFULA

When a child I had a very severe attack of Diphtheria, which came near proving fatal. Upon recovery the glands of the neck were very much enlarged, and after the free use of iodine, the right one was reduced to its normal size, but the left one continued to grow—very slowly at first, until it was about the size of a goose egg, which began to press on the windpipe, causing difficult breathing, and became very painful. An incision was made and a large quantity of pus discharged. The gland was removed, or as much as could with safety be taken out. For ten years I wore a little piece of cloth about an inch long in my neck to keep the place open. During this time I had to have it cut open by the doctor every time I took cold or the opening clogged. In the Spring or early Summer of 1884 I was persuaded by my wife to use S. S. S., which I did, strictly in accordance with directions. I took twenty-six large bottles, and was entirely cured, for I have not suffered since that time.

B. S. RAGLAND.

Royal Bag Mfg. Co., Charleston S. C.

Only a constitutional remedy can reach an hereditary disease like Scrofula. When the blood is restored to a normal condition and the scrofulous deposits are carried off there is a gradual return to health. S. S. S. is well known as a blood purifier and tonic. It is the only guaranteed, strictly vegetable remedy sold. If you have any signs of Scrofula, write us and our physicians will advise you free.

The Swift Specific Company, Atlanta, Ga.

Attention Farmers.

Having sold my interest in Powell-Rogers Co., I have purchased an interest with E. K. Bonds, corner Second and Washington Sts., and opened, in connection with the produce business, a complete line of Implements, Farm Machinery and Wagons, Machines and Binder Twine, in fact, everything that the farmer wants.

We also buy your produce and pay the best market price, and handle field seeds and seed oats.

Call and see me when in the city. I will endeavor to treat you in the future as I have done in the past.

Yours truly,
J. T. POWELL.

The I. C. pay car will arrive in Paducah on the morning of the 21st. This is the latest the pay car has arrived in Paducah in many months. It has been coming here about the 19th.

NO. 3

There is a pretty prevalent idea that the bank is useful only to people of considerable capital. That is not the case.

The people who have dealings with the bank are not all the people who could have such dealings, but are rather those people who have found out the usefulness of the bank.

If every person who could and should have dealings with the bank, did so, there would hardly be any who would not least have occasional relations with a bank. A bank's patrons are limited only by the number of people who know of and understand the practical uses and benefits of the bank. As the number of people who learn of the value of the bank increases, the number of people who patronize the bank increase.

There are various ways of learning of the usefulness of the bank, but the simplest and shortest way is to start an account yourself.

Mechanics' & Farmers' Savings Bank
227 Broadway

OUR OWN MAKES

We offer our own make of Pianos at low prices and on easy terms for 30 days.

W. T. Miller
520 Broadway

DRAUGHON'S Colleges

PRACTICAL BUSINESS

CATALOGUE FREE. Add, J. F. DRAUGHON, Pres., Chain of 20 Colleges, Inc. \$300,000.00 Capital, Estab. 16 years.

POSITION \$50 per month GUARANTEED or money refunded, or you may pay tuition out of salary after graduating. Novation. Enter any time. In thoroughness and reputation D. P. B. C.'s are to other Bus. Colleges what Harvard University is to Academics. 7,000 students annually. Contract given to refund money, if after taking our HOME STUDY. Study by mail, you are not satisfied. Write for prices.

MEMPHIS CAR LINE.

Passes into Control of New York Men.

Memphis, Tenn., Mar. 8.—Ford, Bacon & Davis, of New York, became the owners of the property of the Memphis Street Railway Co., and officials of that corporation, selected immediately after the formal transfer was made, are now in charge. Frank G. Jones retires as vice-president and general manager. George H. Davis, one of the purchasers, is made president. Thos. H. Twitler, who was engaged in the construction of the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley railroad, was elected general manager, while E. W. Ford of New York becomes superintendent of transportation, and W. H. Burroughs, for a number of years connected with the St. Louis transit company, was made secretary and treasurer. This transfer, although carrying with it properties worth millions, simply involved the delivery of five certificates of stock. These certificates were all owned by C. K. G. Billings and Frank G. Jones. They were signed by Mr. Billings some time ago and the day when Mr. Jones affixed his signature the transfer was completed.

The exact consideration has not been made public, and the value of the property has been variously estimated from \$2,500,000 to \$5,000,000, while some have gone as high as \$7,000,000. Mr. Jones, the retiring general manager, and Mr. Davis, the new president, today admitted that the former estimate was nearer the mark, and from this it is inferred that less than \$3,000,000 was paid for the property.

Extensive improvements are contemplated by the new owners, a franchise for an extension of sixteen miles having recently been granted by the city council.

STOPS ASTHMA ATTACKS.

Thousands Testify to Ascatco's Astonishing Cures.

New York, Mar. 7.—An innovation has recently been made in America that entirely supercedes the time-worn practice of using "smokes" and other inhalations for the treatment of asthma and catarrh. Thousands of sufferers claim that 500 drops of the new Austrian drug, Ascatco, taken internally, have been sufficient to effect a permanent cure; the dose being but seven drops twice daily.

The opportunity of testing Ascatco is offered by the Austrian dispensary, 6 East 14th street, New York City, which will send a sample free by mail to all who write for it.

No More Smallpox.

Information comes from Smithland, Livingston county, that all the smallpox is now gone. There have been about 20 cases, all of colored people, and no deaths.

Devil's Island Endurance Gin

Sold only in 1-2 Pints, Pints and Quarts—Never in Bulk

"THE BEST SELLING GIN IN AMERICA"

DEVIL'S ISLAND ENDURANCE GIN

A BOTTLE OF FORMULA OF JUNIPER BERRIES, PHOSPHATE ETC. ONE CAUTION LABEL EACH OF BOTTLES GUARANTEED TO BE A PERFECT RESTORER OF LOST ENERGY, VITALITY AND VIGOR. A WHOLE SOME AND PLEASANT DRINK FOR PURPOSES, A SURE CURE FOR KIDNEY, BLADDER, AND URINARY TROUBLES. DISTILLED AND BOTTLED BY DREYFUSS, WEIL & CO. PADUCAH, KY.

Wholesome, Pleasant to the Taste

Bucchu leaves, phosphate, lithia, juniper berries and other wholesome ingredients, properly prepared and proportioned. Sold everywhere in the United States.

For sale by Bars and Drug Stores
DREYFUSS, WEIL & CO.,
Paducah, Ky.
Controllers for U. S. A.

For Chapped Hands, Cracked Lips and Rough Skin try
SLEETH'S TOILET CREAM
Phones 208